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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 February 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 395

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. ROLE IN MIDEAST TALKS

HK030535 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Incorrigibly Obstinate"]

[Text] The Lebanon-Israel-U.S. talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, which started at the end of last year, have been going on for 10 rounds. After more than a month, there has still been no progress. The main reason for this is because of the obstinacy of the Israeli authorities and the unreasonable stand they have maintained.

Since the talks began, Israel has all along refused the appeal for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Lebanon in accordance with the resolution of the UN Security Council. Instead, it has put forward and maintained all kinds of unreasonable demands. At first, Israel insisted on the normalization of relations with Lebanon as a precondition for the withdrawal of troops. Then it again asked for the setting up of an early-warning system in Lebanon to be guarded and manned by large numbers of Israeli troops. In addition, it also wanted Lebanon to open its frontier and market to Israel. These unreasonable demands involve the question of the sovereignty of Lebanon and fully show that the Begin authorities have basically no intention of withdrawing their troops, but at attempting by means of the talks to achieve their goal of controlling Lebanon and splitting the Arab world.

The Begin authorities have kept on insisting that these demands are for the sake of Israel's "security." But as everyone knows, the Israeli invading army has already caused serious losses to the lives and property of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and the bayonets of the Israeli invaders are even now seriously endangering the lives and security of the Lebanese and Arab people. With half of Lebanon trampled underfoot, the question of Israel's security basically does not exist. Those who need security are precisely the Lebanese and Arab people. The Begin authorities attempt to use security as a pretext to legalize their occupation of southern Lebanon, and the Lebanese Government and people will definitely not agree to this.

The U.S. is a party to the Lebanon-Israel talks, and moreover it has repeatedly professed that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon are a vital issue of primary consideration. Since this is the case, the U.S. should use its influence to exert greater pressure on Israel and force it to

change its attitude. Internationally people are saying that the U.S. intends to take advantage of the obstinate Israeli attitude to try and turn Lebanon into a U.S. military base in the Middle East. This gives rise to a question. Is the U.S. after all taking advantage of Israeli obstinacy or is Israel taking advantage of U.S. connivance? The U.S. will soon give an answer on Israel's actual action. U.S. special envoy Habib has returned to Washington to report to the White House, and people are watching to see what action the U.S. will take.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAONING CIRCULAR ON IMPROVING SINO-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP

SK032351 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular on further strengthening the friendship between our province and North Pyongan Province in the DPRK, to improve friendly relations between the border areas and to make contributions to creating a new situation in the friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Korean parties, states and people.

The circular states: To conscientiously strengthen the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean border areas, the provincial CPC committee calls for grasping the following tasks:

1. Further strengthen education on the friendship between China and Korea. Party organizations in various cities and prefectures, especially in counties and communes in the border areas, should penetratingly propagate among cadres and the masses the guidelines on the talks between the party and state leaders of China and Korea so as to make them deeply understand the important meaning of strengthening friendship between China and Korea.
2. Learn from the DPRK's experiences in socialist construction. Under the correct leadership of the Korean Workers Party headed by Chairman Kim Il-song, the Korean people have scored tremendous achievements in building the socialist cause, in both the material and spiritual civilization. As a near neighbor, our province should learn from Korea's experiences and use them as examples.
3. Further strengthen the cooperation and interchange in political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical affairs in the China-Korea border areas.
4. Proceed from the overall situation of China and Korea friendship to solve various kinds of problems cropping up in the border areas in a friendly and reasonable manner.
5. Various cities, prefectures and various counties in border areas should pay attention to the work of receiving Korean visiting delegations. The receptions should be held warmly, friendly, modestly and prudently and effort should be made to learn from Korean comrades.

6. All localities having overseas Koreans should concentrate their efforts on the work for overseas Koreans. Within the limits permitted by policies, efforts should be made to properly solve practical problems for overseas Koreans.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR ORGANIZATION IN SOVIET INDUSTRY

HK020339 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Gao Zhongyi [7559 0022 3015]: "Production Operation Teams in Soviet Industry"]

[Text] Since the 1970's, a large number of production operations teams of various forms have been set up in Soviet industry. At present, there are over 1 million such teams. According to provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Soviet Union, by 1985, 2/3 of the workers must have joined the production operations teams (70-75 percent of workers in the machine-building industry) in order to turn these teams into a "basic form" of labor organization and basic link of administration in the Soviet Union.

Labor Productivity Is Generally Higher Than Most Collective Productivity

In the Soviet Union, production operations teams are regarded as an incentive form of advanced organization of labor which can save man-hours, labor and material, strengthen labor discipline, and encourage young workers to study and acquire production skills in a short time. According to Soviet papers, the labor productivity of a production operation team is 10-20 percent higher than that of a collective production team. Many backward enterprises have been turned into advanced enterprises by expanding the production operation teams.

However, the progress of the production operations teams has been slow in the past 2 years because the traditional administrative ideology and work style have not been completely changed and the corresponding reform in the economic administrative system has not been completed. Recently, Soviet leaders admitted that this plan "was not carried through to the end and production operations teams were often disbanded."

The Two Main Forms

There are two main forms of production operations teams in Soviet industry, according to their functions. One is the specialized production operations team which is composed of workers engaged in the same type of work, and fulfills the production task (process), and the other is the comprehensive production operations team which is composed of various types of workers, and

completes various processes or a portion of them in the manufacturing cycle. These two different types of teams work in one shift or in linked shifts. In the localities where conditions exist, the comprehensive production operations team and the production operations team which links economic accounting to shifts can be established. At present, such a practice is regarded in the Soviet Union as being able to constantly promote the development of the "principle of the collective system and the exercise of self-decision."

With regard to organization, a small team is formed of three or four people and a big one of dozens of people up to about 100 people. According to information, it is not good if a team is too big or too small in size. Generally, a 15-person team (working in one shift) or a 30-person team (working in linked shift) are more suitable. Thus the team can be easily administered and the role of the collective factors can be brought into full play (such as mutual replacement, mutual assistance and study, and mutual supervision).

More Independence and Self-Decision

Compared with the existing teams or groups, the production operations teams have more independence in self-decision. They have fixed work sites, equipment, and technological processes. They can sign a production contract with an enterprise on fixed terms and make a contract for a job or production which is to be carried out by collective. They have the right to pay or issue bonuses to their members for the contribution they make in line with the fixed quota and funds assigned by the higher authorities. They can also readjust the payment to or upgrade their members according to their labor quality and quantity and their skill.

Remuneration Comprises Three Parts

Generally, the labor remuneration of a production operations team comprises three parts: (1) Payment by the hour (including standard payment, extra payment for professional skills and working conditions; (2) Extra payment for labor in excess of quota; and (3) Bonuses for saving labor and raising labor productivity. The amount of the remuneration funds for collective labor of the production operations team is generally based on output, and on the unit price of piece products. At present, the distribution of labor remuneration in a production operation team varies in form and the most advanced form of distribution is based on the coefficient of participation of labor, such as the actual quantity and quality of labor, the working hours and the attitude toward labor (care for the collective and mutual help for each other), the observance of labor discipline and the original payment and technical level and so on.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REVIEWS ROMANIAN CADRE SYSTEM

HK281536 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Gao Ji [7559 7162]: "A Generation of New People--What I Have Seen and Heard in Romania"]

[Text] During our visit to Romania, we saw that more and more cadres of the new generation, who have grown up since liberation, have been promoted to the leading posts in various central and local departments and units. They are in the prime of life, know politics and possess modern professional knowledge and are full of enthusiasm for socialist construction. Their fine qualities and moral character have added new life to the contingent of cadres and state life in various aspects.

How was this new generation of cadres trained and brought up?

The Needs of the Country in Construction

During the mid-1969's, socialist construction in Romania, especially its economic construction, was developing with a higher speed than before. Its contacts with the outside world in the economic and technological fields were also expanding with each passing day. Thus, a large number of people who were capable of leading modern economic construction, were greatly needed. However, the status of the cadre contingent could not satisfy the needs at that time. In view of this, at the 10th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] National Congress held in 1969, Comrade Ceausescu urged: "Train cadres in strict accordance with the increasing demands of the socialist society." After that, the RCP Central Committee adopted a "Resolution on Raising the Level of Party and Government Cadres as Well as Cadres of Mass Organizations in Leading Economic and Social Activities." The resolution stipulated that leading cadres at various levels must have both the political and theoretical level and sound professional knowledge which can be applied in leading and organizing modern economic construction, and that they must be familiar with the party's policies and principles and, at the same time, be good at learning from all fresh things and applying the new achievements in various aspects of science, political economics and information science to solve the complicated problems in construction. Thus, a definite policy was put forward and a broad avenue was opened up for raising the leadership level of the cadres at their posts and for training a large number of new cadres, which was an urgent task at that time.

In order to attain this aim, the RCP Central Committee and Government adopted a series of effective measures to open up more avenues for training talented people, such as promulgating the "method for cadres' advanced studies and rotational training" so as to systematize the cadres' advanced studies and rotational training, reorganizing the RCP Central Party School so that it could become a normalized school to train party and government leading cadres, developing professional education, [word indistinct]-time education and technological education for factories, mines and enterprises and so forth.

Of the various measures mentioned above, the reorganization of the central party school, that is, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, was a very important measure. This academy was originally a school for leading cadres of the party, the league and the trade unions to study political theories. After reorganization, it became a center for training leading cadres from various fields. The educational policy of this academy was also changed from merely studying political theories to studying both political theories and professional knowledge so that the students could become experts of all trades and professions as well as political workers. At the same time, the RCP Central Committee also made the following stipulations: All leading cadres of the party, government and economic and mass organizations must take advanced studies and be trained in this academy. All those who are to work at leading posts above the level of bureau and department head must study in this academy for 4 years before they are promoted, and when they graduate from this academy they should be under the age of 40. These stipulations are conducive to raising the level of the leading cadres and to gradually making the contingent of cadres younger.

We paid a visit to this academy. We visited its magnificent school buildings and saw all kinds of modern equipment. The responsible comrade of the academy told us that more than 10,000 students can study in this academy at the same time and that every year, several thousand students who have fulfilled their study tasks here are sent to various leading posts.

Cadres in the Prime of Life

As a result of the efforts of the RCP and Government over the past more than 10 years, the cadres at their posts have raised their leadership level and a new generation of cadres has been brought up. The contingent of cadres in Romania has been constantly improved.

In Bucharest, the capital, as well as in eight counties in southern and central Romania, we met with several tens of leading cadres of the central authorities and various local departments and units. Many of them are new cadres who have been brought up over the past decade or so. The following are some examples:

(Constantine), 36, first secretary of Scornicesti, had been a building worker for 10 years before he took up this post. When he was a building worker, he studied at a spare-time middle school. Then he was admitted into the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy through examination. After graduation, he became first secretary of Scornicesti.

Scornicesti is Comrade Ceausescu's hometown. Due to the outstanding performances of the township party committee and people's committee led by (Constantine), it has achieved a rapid development in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and local construction over the past few years.

(Younaisiku) [1429 1143 2448 1655], 41, first secretary of the Ploiesti Municipal RCP Committee, was originally a petrochemical worker. He had been a league secretary in a small city near Ploiesti before he studied in the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and became an economist there. Then he took up the present post. He is now taking a refresher course for a doctoral degree in his spare time.

The (Daqi) [6671 1148] automobile factory is the largest enterprise in the country, with 23,000 staff and workers and a capacity of producing 90,000 cars a year. The general director of this factory, Nicolae, was also a worker before. He used his spare time to study at the Pitesti Industrial Institute and became a cadre after graduation. Then he was promoted to the post of general director step by step and was, concurrently, professor of the institute.

(Luodika) [5012 5530 0595], 33, member of the Calarasi County RCP Committee and well-known woman correspondent of SCINTEIA, was originally a worker in a cement factory. Then she worked as a broadcast and newspaper reporter for Ialomita County and studied in the journalism department of Stefan Gheorghiu Academy for 4 years. After that, she was promoted to the present post.

These are only some examples of which we have learned. However, they are enough to show that the rational cadre system, under which cadres are not promoted merely according to seniority and young and middle-aged people are encouraged to study hard and make progress, is good for the development of talented people.

The System of Training Cadres in Rotation

In order to keep up with the development of modern science and technology, the Romanian Party and Government have also established a system of training cadres in rotation, so that the cadres can continuously renew their knowledge and raise their leadership level.

It has been stipulated that all leading cadres from vice ministers of the party and government to the township level must leave their work posts every 5 years and in a planned way, study in the central party school for 5 to 8 weeks. During the period of study, they must select a subject for research in light of their concrete work and then write an essay on it with the help of the cadres' training center in this school and the reference books provided by the center. As required, these essays must be able to solve the new problems or make new suggestions for their practical work. The cadres can wind up their studies only when their essays are passed through discussion and argument. Those who have written good essays can be promoted, and those who do not take part in the training will not be allowed to stay at their present posts.

As to other cadres, they must also be trained in rotation in their own units and departments every 2 years without leaving their work posts. They must also write essays during the training period, and they will be granted a certificate when their essays are passed through discussion and argument. In the enterprises, engineers and technical workers are required to study new techniques and arts during the training period and pass examinations. Cadres and technical workers can be promoted or their wages increased only when they have taken part in the training. This is, in fact, an examination on knowledge and capability for the cadres and technical workers.

During the visit, we talked about the system of training in rotation with many cadres. They all held that this is a good system, which encourages cadres and technical workers to study hard to gain new knowledge so as to ensure the country's construction and to keep up with the demands of the times. We were also told that many cadres studied so hard during the training period that they even forgot food and sleep. It was really a moving experience.

CSO: 4005/450

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SINO-USSR RELATIONS IN RABAT--Rabat, 29 Dec 82 (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed China's principled stand in handling its relations with the Soviet Union this evening here. He said he "hopes to see that the new Soviet leadership is able to remove obstacles [zhangai--7140 4293] in the Sino-Soviet relations with actual deeds [shi ji xing dong--1395 7139 5887 0520]." In replying to questions put forward by a newsreporters of the Morocco Television Broadcasting Station on Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "China's willingness to improve its relations with the Soviet Union is sincere [zhen cheng--4176 6134]. It is hoped that the Soviet attitude is also sincere." Premier Zhao said: The basic points of China's foreign policy are: "First, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace; and, second, to develop state relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. We must handle our relations with the Soviet Union according to these two principles." [Text] [OW300846 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0811 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/450

PARTY AND STATE

NECESSARY CHARACTERISTICS OF LAW DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by He Beiren [0149 0554 0088]: "The Characteristics of Law"]

[Text] The new Constitution has been approved and gone into effect. Besides being gratified; the people have also been concerned with its practical results.

Our Constitution is undoubtedly good. Vice Chairman Peng Zhen in his report gave a clear description of its characteristics, nature, function and historical significance, yet all these are merely its potentials. Turning them into practical results still depends on the extent of its implementation. The extent of its implementation is in turn determined by its authoritativeness. In other words, whether it can become "the fundamental state law with the greatest legal effect," "the general regulations for running the country and providing peace and security in China's new historical period" and "the reliable guarantee for defending the people's basic interests and for China to be able to go through all kinds of hazards" will still depend on whether it can truly obtain unexceptional adherence by the people. The people cannot forget that although the 1954 Constitution was not as perfect as and might not contain the new historical substance reflected in the new one, nevertheless it was a good constitution under the conditions at that time. It could not fully function the way it should simply because it was not wholly followed. When several careerists subsequently made a sudden move to call for "ripping" it apart it became a mere piece of scrap paper. In fact the reason those people wanted to "rip" it up was to "bring control right above our heads." This clearly proves that at that time it lacked the authoritativeness that commanded adherence by everyone and could function as a guarantee, then the hazards in the decade of turmoil could have been "ensured" not to happen.

After its revision the Constitution has pooled the wisdom of the masses and suited the demands of the new historical period. The key to the problem, however, remains that we must first make its "greatest authoritativeness" a reality. To realize its "greatest authoritativeness," first we must remove all special privileges against it, such as declared in the general program that "no organization or individual may hold special privileges that surpass the Constitution and law." This provision is not only "in accord with the national conditions," it makes the point directly and clearly reflects a characteristic of the Constitution.

Actually, the law (including the Constitution) does not treat everyone equally, which is one of its characteristics. In any case the law must state what it protects and what it forbids; it does not treat the classes and individuals it protects or oppresses on an equal basis, and they will not feel that they are equally treated. The codes of slave societies, feudal societies and capitalist societies are all like that, but their spokesmen talk as if they treat everyone equally, which is deceptive to themselves and others. Our socialist law of course reflects the interests of the broadest masses of people, but still it has this characteristic, a point which our Constitution clearly reveals. This is what people often regard as the class character of law.

Nevertheless, the law absolutely demands that it treats everyone equally and does not recognize the special privileges possessed by any individual or organization which surpass it. This is another characteristic of law. Otherwise, it would be difficult for the law to stand as law. Because as soon as law recognizes any special privileges that surpass it, its authoritativeness will be instantly irreparable and it will turn into a piece of scrap paper. The old saying that "when a prince breaks the law he is guilty just like the ordinary person," our advocacy of "equality of all citizens before the law" and "no organization or individual may have special privileges which surpass the Constitution and law" as provided in the general program of the new Constitution are actually reflections of this characteristic of law. This is what we often refer to as the coerciveness of law.

The concrete substance of law, its character of time and class can change continually, but its two characteristics do not. The two characteristics of law supplement each other. If it loses the first it cannot come into being, and without the second it cannot exist. The first characteristic is realized through the second one, and the second one derives from the first. They are each other's cause and effect and are hard to separate.

The correct attitude toward law originates from a real understanding of the two characteristics of law. Recognition of the first characteristic alone and denial of the second is a metaphysical point of view, whose result inevitably leads to the weakening of the mentality of the legal system, and the imposition of personal desires and authority on the law. Recognition of the second characteristic alone and denial of the first one is an idealist point of view. If it is not a conscious deception of all, it is an illusory and groundless point of view which will result in the loss of our ability to stand up on our own feet.

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CSO: 4005/312

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY LEADERSHIP IMPROVEMENT URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "To Uphold Our Party Leadership, We Must Improve Party Leadership"]

[Text] In order to uphold our party leadership, we must improve party leadership: this was a basic idea running through the part of the 12th Party Congress report on building the party.

The party's leadership over the Chinese revolution and enterprises of construction has taken shape during the history of struggle of more than 60 years; this principle is unshakable. If shaken, China will suffer retrogression, division and confusion, and the four modernizations will become utterly hopeless. But, upholding our party leadership is yet not such a simple matter. For a long time, there has prevailed over the question of our party leadership an incomplete, and hence incorrect, understanding which suggested that, since ours is a party in power, it must of course lead and extra-party masses, democratic parties and groups and the people's organizations must likewise acknowledge and accept our party leadership, so that this does not seem at all to be any problem. Such an understanding is incorrect. When we say that we must uphold our party leadership, there is naturally bound to be a relationship of leading and led between the party and the non-party elements; but we must first speak of the party itself and the question, first of all, is one of how to realize this party leadership. If our party lacks the high degree of ideological, political and organizational consistency, if the party's line and policies are incorrect, and if party organizations and party members lack close affiliation with the masses of the people and fail to play the model and vanguard roles, the party will not be able to lead. Hence, speaking strictly in the dialectical-materialist sense, upholding our party leadership is conditional, and this condition is namely the improvement of our party leadership.

To improve our party leadership, we must first improve the organizational condition of our party and revive and enhance our party's fighting stamina. For this reason, the report emphatically stated two problems: First, in response to the fact that the remnant poison of the 10 years of internal disturbance is still not entirely cleansed away even up to this day, and under new historical conditions the corrosive effects of various ideas of

the exploitative classes have increased somewhat, there exists indeed in our party the question of ideological impurity, workstyle impurity, and organizational impurity; the report therefore proposed to rectify the party in a planned and orderly way in order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle. Second, in view of the lesson that in the past, individual worship had developed, political life within the party was not normal, and these things ultimately led to the 10 years of internal disturbance, the report stressed that we must perfect our democratic centralism, resolutely oppose undemocratic practices, the patriarchal workstyle, and practices of decentralization and liberalism, and make the party's discipline strict and change the situation of lax discipline, confused right and wrong, and undifferentiated reward and punishment.

To improve our party leadership, we must also improve the conditions of our party's leadership work. For this reason, the report emphatically stated three things: First, reform the party's leadership system, make clear that the party is not a power organization, nor an administrative organization, nor a production organization; the party's leadership consists in primarily ideological leadership, political leadership (leadership over principles and policies), and organizational leadership (including the selection, assignment, evaluation and supervision of cadres), and it cannot monopolize or substitute administrative work and direction in production. Second, reform our party's cadre system and bring into fruition our efforts to make the ranks of our cadres revolutionary, younger, intellectual, and professional. Third, reinforce our work among the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, bring closer the relations between the party and the masses, and demonstrate the vanguard and model roles of the party members.

We have always been saying that the CPC is a great, glorious and correct party. Because of the zig-zags in history, gaps have developed, but after an effort of more than 4 years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have greatly eliminated such gaps. Today, by following the principles put forward by the 12th Party Congress and the requirements of the new Party Constitution in our attempt to improve our party leadership, we are bound to be able to become the powerful core leading the cause of our socialist modernization forward.

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CSO: 4005/320

PARTY AND STATE

TURN FOR BETTER IN PARTY WORKSTYLE NOTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Report: "Party Workstyle Takes Turn for the Better, Party Members' Exemplary Role Stands Out: Another Batch of Workers in the Harbin Railway Property Section Apply for Entry Into the Party"]

[Text] Since the convening of the 12th Party Congress, another 12 workers in the Harbin railway property section submitted to the party organization their applications for entry into the party.

During the "cultural revolution," the party's fine traditions suffered interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" and unhealthy practices within the party affected the party's prestige among the masses. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the work section's party committee, for the sake of reviving and giving scope to the party's fine traditions, pledged to regularly demonstrate its vanguard and model roles and decided to launch the "party members doing good things" activities. During these past 2 years, party members of the whole work section did altogether more than 5,100 good things; the party members' vanguard and model roles stood out. The unqualified party members in the work section today have decreased from the 23 of 3 years ago to only 2. Fifty-nine party members have been appraised as the advanced workers of the work section, the branch bureau and the railway bureau. Party members have taken the initiative in making friends with workers; there have been more than 200 party members who took the initiative at various times to search out staff members and workers to chat more than 500 times; 35 party members who had some trouble with the masses took the initiative to carry out self-criticism before their opponents and thereby untied their ideological knots and strengthened their unity. Once the party members' model and vanguard roles are demonstrated, the party's prestige is elevated, the vast ranks of the staff and workers are encouraged and begin to take the initiative to close ranks with the party and seek to become progressive. Among the 1,100-odd non-party masses in the work section, 212 have already submitted their applications for entry into the party, and of these two-thirds have done so after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

The party committee and branches of this work section have shown enthusiasm and care with respect to the comrades who have asked to join the party and

sought actively to train them; and, according to provisions of the Party Constitution, they are prepared, when their conditions are ripe, to absorb them into the party in time. Since 1980, there have been 55 comrades whose entry into the party has been approved. After they joined the party, they have consciously adhered to the four basic principles and demonstrated their model and vanguard roles.

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PARTY AND STATE

PUBLIC OPINION COLUMN ADDRESSES PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Column: "Public Opinion Excerpts"]

[Text] I. Unite Everyone to Do the Best in Our Work

Our present task is important and there are too many things to take care of. To create new conditions, everyone must dare to take heavy responsibilities. It is important to improve our methods of leadership. One principle in improving methods of leadership is to be good at uniting everyone to do the best in our work. For a long period in the past a practice developed within the party, namely, involving the first in command in every single matter. The first in command is made to attend high level meetings, speak at professional department meetings and write instructions on documents, which make him busy with meetings and documents. His approval is sought on all matters big and small, causing those of the same rank to shift responsibilities to others and to divide work but not responsibilities. This common practice has not been totally changed. It must be changed to suit the new situation. There is no leader in the world who is capable of knowing and doing everything. Everyone must respect the first in command, and the first in command must be a little enlightened and bring about a good style that unites everyone in work. Only the person who is good at uniting everyone and giving play to everyone's enthusiasm can be regarded as a comparatively good leader.

II. We Must Adhere to Principles in Building the New Leading Group

Rectifying and building the nucleus of the leading group is a strong determination of the Party Central Committee in making the contingent of cadres revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional. This determination does not mean holding meetings and issuing documents but it should be manifested in action. We must adhere to basic principles. One principle is impartiality in the selection of talents. We must not "patronize" and be swayed by personal considerations, and we cannot accommodate the wishes of the minority by lowering the standards of the "four modernizations" of the leading group, which may adversely affect the party's cause. Another principle is that in the work of rectifying the leading group we must carry it out wholly on the basis of the mass line, firmly eliminate the mysterious and tampering method of the past, and oppose the erroneous way of appointing one's own successor. One other principle is to prevent and stop factional interference. We must educate and

criticize those who gossip and spread rumors, expose and struggle against the minority of people who harbor evil intentions and make false accusations anonymously, and firmly put a stop to the unhealthy trends and evil practices of using factionalism to disrupt the situation.

9586

CSO: 4005/312

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DISCUSSES SIXTH SESSION

HK290735 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] At the plenary meeting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress today, Ou Mengjue, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, gave an explanation about the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the manner of their election.

Ou Mengjue pointed out that a draft resolution on the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the manner of their election had been passed at the 21st meeting of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. In accordance with the draft resolution, it is tentatively estimated that the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be about 1,180, with 402 less than the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. As for the distribution of the number of deputies, Ou Mengjue said: In accordance with the electoral law of the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels, and based on the results of the recent population census, in rural areas every 100,000 people will elect one deputy, and in the cities and towns every 20,000 people. He also made a brief explanation on the problem that appropriate preferential treatment will be given to the number of deputies of sparsely populated counties and of Hong Kong and Macao, and on the distribution of the number of deputies from the PLA, minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese and women.

Regarding the time of the election, Ou Mengjue indicated that in accordance with the draft resolution adopted at the 21st meeting of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the election of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress should be completed before 10 March 1983. As to the manner of the election, Ou Mengjue pointed out that counties and municipalities should elect their deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress at the meetings of their people's congresses. However, counties and municipalities should hold their people's congresses for this purpose before 5 March 1983 because the term of office of the current people's congresses will expire at the end of 1983.

As explaining certain other problems concerning the election of deputies, Ou Mengjue stressed that during the election, all departments should do their best to elect deputies who do not hold more than one post concurrently, with the exception of very few people who should do so. Deputies to the provincial people's congress, generally speaking, should not be deputies to the county and municipal people's congresses concurrently.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 28 DEC

HK290246 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Summary] The fifth session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress opened in Nanning on 28 December. The session is being attended by 943 of the 1,207 deputies. The executive chairmen are Huang Rong, Liang Huaxin, Zhong Feng, Guo Zhifu, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Chen An, Ren Guozhang, Lu Rongshu, Zhang Huaiyi, and Qin Zhenwu. Also present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee and government Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Liao Shengdong, Zhang Shengzhen, Luo Libin, He Yiran, Huang Yun, Liu Yisheng, Wang Zhuguang, Ren Gengqing, Liang Changye, Mo Naiqun, Shi Qingsheng, Li Lin, Gan Ku and Luo Ming. Comrade Huang Rong declared the congress session open.

Regional government chairman Qin Yingji delivered a government work report. The report was in three parts: 1) the basic situation in economic development in the last 5 years; 2) the region's basic tasks in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and 1983; 3) the main measures for achieving the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and 1983. He said [begin recording]: "The region's economic situation has become better and better since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1982 is estimated at 16.77 billion yuan, an increase of 8.3 percent over 1981, and a rise of 3.5 billion yuan over 1978. This is mainly the result of implementing the line, principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session. The responsibility systems have stimulated people's production enthusiasm and emancipated the productive forces. Since 1980, the region has established 179 commodity grain bases and has also done well in readjusting industry. The region has also promoted diversification in the mountain areas. Good progress has been scored in building socialist spiritual civilization.

The region's basic tasks in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are to continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, solve various problems in economic work, achieve a notable improvement in economic results and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. The following work must be undertaken: 1) The region must promote diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production; 2) It is necessary to constantly improve economic results

in the industrial enterprises; 3) Strictly follow the state capital construction plans and ensure the completion of key projects; 4) Continue to relax the policies and promote commodity circulation; 5) Promote education and science work; 6) Improve people's living standards on the basis of the development of production; 7) Strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.
[end recording]

After this report, Regional Finance Bureau Director (Qin Lixian) delivered a report on the budgets for 1982 and 1983.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

HK300801 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] The fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress which lasted 6 days successfully completed all items on its agenda and concluded in the Guangzhou Zhongshan Memorial Hall this afternoon. This was the last session of this provincial people's congress. The session called on all workers, peasants, intellectuals and laborers and patriots, who support our socialist motherland, throughout the province to resolutely implement the program for struggle and the strategic arrangements formulated by the 12th Party Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, strive to start undertakings, quietly immerse themselves in hard work and struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province.

Today's meeting was attended by 1,265 delegates and presided over by executive chairman Liang Lingguang. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman Li Jianzhen spoke at the meeting. He said: Our session is a successful one. He pointed out: The Fifth Provincial People's Congress has done a lot of work and given play to the role of a local organ of state power. He hoped that after their return, the delegates will seriously study, universally publicize and take the lead in implementing the new constitution, mobilize all people throughout the province to carry out all resolutions adopted by this session, work in a down-to-earth manner and make our province more stable and united politically and more prosperous economically.

The meeting adopted the resolution on the provincial government work report. The resolution expressed satisfaction with the government work over the past year and held that the key points of next year's work, tasks and main measures put forward by the provincial government are feasible. The meeting adopted the resolution on the report on the situation in carrying out the plan for the 1982 national economy and social development and on the draft plan for the 1983 national economy and social development and the resolution on the report on the 1981 financial statement, the situation in implementing the 1982 budget and the 1983 draft budget. The resolutions held that the situation in carrying out the plan for the 1982 national economy and social development and implementing the budget in our province was excellent and the results were remarkable. The plan for the 1983 national economy and social development, the draft budget and the targets arranged conform to our province's actual situation, are very safe and allow for contingencies.

Today's meeting also adopted the resolution on the provincial people's congress Standing Committee work report and the resolutions on the provincial higher people's court work report and the provincial people's procuratorate work report. In accordance with the resolution on the number and election of the deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress which was adopted by this afternoon meeting, the tenure of office of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee will be extended until the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress is held. The election of the deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress must be completed by the beginning of March next year. This afternoon meeting also adopted the report of the motions examination committee of this session on the examination of motions.

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PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK300735 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 19th meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Wuchang this afternoon after 3 days of meetings. The meeting approved a resolution on conscientiously studying and strictly observing the constitution of the PRC.

Basing itself on the new constitution and the guidelines of the resolution of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, the meeting unanimously approved a resolution on the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the election of deputies. According to the stipulation of the law, the term of office of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress has expired and it will be replaced soon. Therefore, the meeting decided to repeal the resolution of the 18th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee on convening the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. The fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress will no longer be convened.

The meeting also approved a resolution on penetratingly and continuously launching an all-people voluntary afforestation drive.

The meeting also approved a resolution on appointments and removals. (Wang Libin) is concurrently secretary-general of the provincial people's government, Wang Hanzhang is concurrently director of the provincial agricultural commission and he is relieved of his post as concurrent head of the provincial water conservation bureau; and (Jiang Jingxian) is appointed head of the provincial broadcasting and TV industry bureau. The meeting decided to relieve (Shan Yijie) of his post as secretary-general of the provincial people's government; relieve Shi Chuan of his concurrent post as director of the provincial agricultural commission; to relieve (Han Wenqing) of his post as director of the financial and commercial office of the provincial people's government, relieve (Zhu Jiwei) of his post as head of the provincial broadcasting and TV industry bureau; and relieve (Li Haizhong) of his post as director of the provincial capital construction commission.

Vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee Xia Shihou, Liu Jin and Lin Musen presided over the plenary session. Vice chairmen Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Tao Shuzeng, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu

Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, and Jiang Zhonghua attended the meeting. (Gu Wancai), president of the provincial high people's court, and Fang Zhaoyi, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate, and the leading cadres of the relevant departments of the provincial people's congress attended the meeting as observers. The standing committee members attending the 29th meeting of the 4th Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee and the responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of Wuhan and five other cities directly under the provincial authorities also attended the meeting as observers.

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PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING HELD

HK231243 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The preparatory meeting for the fifth session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress was held this morning at the provincial government hall. The meeting was presided over by Li Jianzhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. She said: All preparations for the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress are completed. The agenda of the session is mainly as follows: To relay the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, to study the PRC constitution, to examine and discuss the work report of the provincial people's government and other reports, to examine and discuss the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and their election and to adopt relevant resolutions.

The number of deputies to the meeting is 1,544 and the number of deputies present at today's preparatory meeting was 1,227.

Li Jianzhen said: This session is of great significance. It is to mobilize the people throughout Guangdong to work with one heart and one mind in creating a new situation in the socialist modernization drive. We must concentrate our efforts to make it a success.

Today's preparatory meeting elected the session's Presidium, containing 72 people. It also elected Zhong Ming as the session's secretary general, approved the agenda for the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and approved the namelist of the motions examination committee of the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, with Liang Guang as the committee chairman, and the namelist of newly added members of the credentials committee and budget committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress of the session held its first meeting, at which 17 executive chairmen were elected. [As received] They are: Li Jianzhen, female; Ou Mengjue, female; Luo Tian; Zhang Tian; Du Changtian, Zhong Ming; Xiao Junying; Yi Meihou; Huang Youmou; Luo Ming; Liang Guang; Xiao Huanhui; Yu Guangying; Wang Zuoyao; Li Xuexian; Ouyang Shan; and Luo Xiongcai.

The Presidium meeting also approved the credentials committee's report on credentials of deputies, the namelist of deputy secretaries general of the session and the agenda of the session. The fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress will open tomorrow.

The agenda of the fifth session of the Fifth Guangdong People's Congress are mainly as follows:

1. Relay the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC;
2. A work report of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government by Governor Liu Tianfu;
3. A report by Provincial Planning Committee Director Yang Zhen on the implementation of Guangdong's 1982 economic and social development plan and Guangdong's draft 1983 economic and social development plan;
A report by Provincial Financial Department Director (Ai Hugong) on Guangdong's 1981 final account, the implementation of Guangdong's 1982 budget and Guangdong's draft 1983 budget;
4. A work report of the Guangdong People's Congress Standing Committee by (Jin Ming);
5. A work report of the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court by President (Tang Guangming);
A work report of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate by Chief Procurator Kou Qingyan;
6. Explanations by Ou Mengjue on the number of deputies to the Sixth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress and their election.

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PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK230354 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Summary] The 18th meeting of the 5th Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 22 December. The meeting approved various matters related to the forthcoming fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. Vice chairman Luo Qiuyue presided at the closing session.

The meeting adopted a resolution on strengthening minority-nationality work in areas where these nationalities are mixed with Hans or live in scattered dwellings in Han areas. The meeting held: Minority-nationality work in such areas has made notable progress since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. In order to achieve still greater improvement, the meeting made the following decisions: "1) Vigorously help the minority-nationality areas to develop the economy; 2) Speed up the development of their culture and education; 3) Guarantee their rights of equality and democracy and strengthen the great unity of nationalities; 4) Strengthen leadership over minority-nationality work."

The resolution held: "The basic spirit of this resolution is applicable to minority-nationality areas throughout the province. Beginning in 1983, the county and municipal people's governments concerned should carry out an annual review of the implementation of this resolution and report the results of the review to the people's congress standing committee at their corresponding level."

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PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL WORK

HK270359 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial ideological and political work conference in Wuchang 15 - 24 December. The participants included propaganda and organization department directors of all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees, prefectural CPC committee secretaries, and responsible comrades in charge of ideological and political work in large factories and mines, institutes of higher education, and the various provincial departments. Guided by the 12th Party Congress spirit, the meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national conferences on rural ideological and political work and on education for party members, and the national forum on management work of propaganda, culture and education cadres. The meeting exchanged experiences in studying and publicizing the 12th Party Congress documents, analyzed the situation in ideological and political work, and made arrangements for ideological and political work in the province now and for a time to come.

Provincial CPC Committee second secretary Han Ningfu made an important speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. The participants studied seriously and spoke with enthusiasm, and the atmosphere was lively.

Analyzing the current situation in ideological and political work, the conference held: The situation in this work in Hubei is very good. In carrying out this work, the province has persistently proceeded from reality, conducted propaganda and education with definite objects in view, upheld the four basic principles, repeatedly stressed maintaining ideological and political unity with the central authorities, correctly launched the two-front ideological struggle against leftism and rightism, and effectively ensured that all work can advance smoothly along the correct path guided by the Central Committee.

Of course, we must also soberly understand that in the current new historical conditions, the tasks of ideological and political work are extremely glorious and arduous. The party committees at all levels and the ideological and political work departments must tangibly strengthen party building, ideological and political work, and education in communist ideology, and further mobilize the initiative of the party members, cadres and masses to unite and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The meeting pointed out: The main content in ideological and political work now and for a time to come is to continue to study and publicize the documents and spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC. In the future we should further appreciate the spirit of the documents, link study with reality and grasp the key points. We should seriously solve well the following problems:

1. Further unify understanding of the situation and the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence. At the same time, we should pay attention to preventing and overcoming rightist tendencies. Only by upholding the line of the 3d plenary session can we correctly comprehend and master the basic spirit of the 12th Party Congress. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the thinking of the party members and cadres has been emancipated from the serious binding of leftist errors. However, we must, as before, not underestimate the ideological influence of the long period of leftist error in the past. The party members and cadres, especially the responsible cadres at all levels, must, in connection with the reality of their thinking and work, systematically review how they have implemented the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, uphold the correct things and correct shortcomings and errors. We must tangibly bring our thinking into line with the 12th Party Congress spirit.
2. We must further deepen our understanding of the program formulated by the 12th Party Congress, the strategic target of quadrupling output value in 20 years and the task of accomplishing 3 fundamental turns for the better in 5 years, and strengthen our confidence and determination in creating a new situation.
3. We must understand more clearly that we are in a period of great change. Reform must imbue the whole course of the four modernizations drive. Leading cadres at all levels must continually study the new conditions and master the new problems. In particular, they must fully understand the great importance of the current reform of administrative structure from the strategic level of the prosperity of the party's cause and of ensuring victory in the four modernizations, and take a positive attitude to this major reform. It is necessary to do a good job in cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the socialist spiritual civilization is one of our two great strategic goals and the common task of all fronts. Rectifying the party's work style and organization and strengthening and improving party leadership is the key to creating a new situation in socialist modernization. We must enhance understanding and do a good job in preparing for party rectification.
4. We must carry out deepgoing investigation and study in connection with the reality of work, and formulate plans and measures for creating a new situation. Apart from long-term targets of endeavor, we must also have plans for sixth 5-year plan period and specific arrangements for 1983.

The meeting also pointed out: At present there are certain universal problems of ideological understanding among some cadres and masses. We must seriously solve these by linking theory with practice in the course of studying the 12th Party Congress documents:

1. The problem of the relationship between conducting communist ideological education and carrying out the present policies. The series of policies practiced by the party since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are Marxist policies formulated by profoundly summing up the experiences and lessons of history and proceeding from the current realities of China's socialist society. We must unswervingly pursue these policies, and also augment and develop them in practice. Rash policy changes are absolutely not permitted, and still less can we go back to the old road. And communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization. Far from conflicting with implementing the party's current policies, carrying out education in communist ideology is in fact essential in this respect. The party's current policies are based on current realities and are also linked to the future lofty aim of communist society. Only by persistently conducting communist ideological education can we continually enhance people's ideological awareness for correctly understanding and implementing the party's current policies.

2. The problem of the nature of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. The meeting held: This System is a new form of socialist cooperative economy with Chinese characteristics created by the peasants, under party leadership, in the course of practice. This system, and especially the all-round contract system, has been enthusiastically welcomed by the peasant masses. We must explain that the all-round contract system form of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is socialist in nature. We should actively support the masses in promoting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and various forms of economic combination. We must guide them, through practice, to further perfect and enhance these things. In addition we should actively promote responsibility systems in industry and finance and trade.

3. The problem of the relationship between developing commodity production and strengthening ideological and political work. China is now entering a period of great development of socialist commodity production in the urban and rural areas. Some comrades worry if developing commodity production and commodity exchange might lead to capitalism. The meeting held: Commodity production and exchange are certainly not unique to capitalist society. Commodity production and exchange in socialist society are mainly based on socialist public ownership. Ours is a socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The state laws protect proper commodity production and exchange. At the same time, we should restrict and deal blows at all economic activities that do not benefit the state and the people. In this way we can ensure that commodity production and exchange will develop along the socialist path.

The meeting stressed: We must adopt a particularly cautious attitude toward things that are at the budding stage. We must follow the principle laid down by the central authorities on relaxing policies as appropriate and adroitly guiding action according to circumstances, and must not lightly proceed to obstruct or put a stop to such things. We should strive to further enliven the urban and rural economy, achieving liveliness without disorder.

At the same time we must understand that the free exchange of commodities and the principle of exchange at equal value have historical limitations. They may produce a negative effect on people's thinking. They may go beyond the bounds of economic activities and spread into people's spiritual life and the field of social ethics and morality. We must therefore promote the development of commodity production and exchange on the one hand, and vigorously strengthen ideological and political work on the other, and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

4. The problem of the relationship between upholding party leadership and obeying the constitution and the law. The party organizations at all levels and all party members must become models in upholding and abiding by the constitution and the law and lead the people of the whole country to abide by the constitution and the law. In this way we can better implement the party's line, principles and policies and uphold party leadership.

5. The problem of correcting the trend of slighting knowledge and intellectuals and bringing into full play the role of intellectuals. The party organizations at all levels and the cadres must fully understand the important role of knowledge and intellectuals in socialist modernization, rely on the intellectuals as they rely on the workers and peasants, and further implement the party policies on intellectuals. At present we must also understand in particular that certain middle-aged intellectuals are shouldering heavy tasks in carrying on from the past and opening up the future in scientific research, teaching, technology and so on. We must all the more adopt proper measures to help them as far as possible to solve certain practical difficulties in work and daily life, to bring their role in the four modernizations into still better play.

The meeting stressed: Strengthening education for party members is a basic task in strengthening party building, and also a key to strengthening ideological and political work. In launching education for party members, we should focus on study by party-member cadres, especially party and government leaders at an above county-level. The meeting also stressed: We must take action to correct the party work style and strictly observe party discipline. All areas, departments and units must tackle those outstanding problems in violating the principles of party spirit--problems which cause strong reaction among the masses--investigate them to the end, deal with them seriously, and conduct careful ideological work.

The meeting made arrangements for ideological and political work in the first half of the year. The meeting demanded that in the rural areas, all the grassroots cadres and party members undergo rotational training before the busy spring farming season. The organs and the schools, industry and communications, finance and trade and other enterprises and undertaking must consider and arrange things in an all-round way, centered on education in the party constitution in the first half of next year.

The meeting pointed out: There are very many specific contents of ideological and political work around the spring festival. We must study the new party and state constitutions and also launch the five stresses and four points of beauty drive, and carry out assessment and commendation of progressive

teams, model households and five-good commune members. We must launch a drive to learn from comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, and also launch the planned parenthood propaganda month, change habits and customs and promote propaganda and education in advocating four things and opposing four. We also have to clear away spiritual rubbish and wage the struggle against corruption. At the same time we must step up education in ideals, morality and discipline for the staff and workers, and especially for youths and juveniles.

The conference pointed out: The key to strengthening ideological and political work and studying and implementing the 12th Party Congress spirit lies in strengthening party leadership. The party committees at all levels must include ideological and political work in an important place on their agenda, and periodically discuss and review it. Leading comrades of the party committees must personally take responsibility for the work.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS 5TH SESSION

HK231255 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Summary] The fifth session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee opens in Guangzhou today. "The main tasks of this session are: To implement the guidelines of the fifth sessions of the Fifth NPC and Fifth National CPPCC; to adhere to the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe; to further strengthen cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty democrats, mass organizations, people from all walks of life and all patriotic forces in order to struggle hard for the enforcement of the new constitution, the realization of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in an overall way and the creation of a new situation in the modernization drive in Guangdong, the patriotic united front and the people's political consultation.

"The agenda of the current session is mainly as follows: To seriously study documents of the fifth sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC; to study and discuss the new constitution, the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the new CPPCC constitution; to hear and examine the report on work of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee; to attend as observers the forthcoming fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress; to hear and discuss the work report of the provincial people's government and other reports; and to adopt political resolutions of the current session.

"Yin Linping, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the opening session. He said: In the new historical period, the number of prospective members of the united front is ever increasing and the united front work is ever broadening. The united front remains an important magic weapon for the people of our country to fulfill the general task in the new period, realize the four modernizations and enhance the great cause of our motherland's reunification. The CPPCC remains a highly effective organizational form for consolidating and developing the patriotic united front. We must, in accordance with the new constitution and the new CPPCC constitution and in the light of actual conditions, actively, creatively and with initiative carry out the work of people's political consultation and give full play to the role of the CPPCC.

"Zuo Hongtao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a report on behalf of the provincial CPPCC standing committee. He said: Since the

3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the urban and rural situation in Guangdong Province has been very vigorous and favorable. Under the leadership of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and with the concerted efforts of all committee members, various democratic parties, nonparty democrats, mass organizations and people from all walks of life, the provincial CPPCC has triumphantly entered a new stage of development in history. Its work has been improved and a new situation has been created year after year. This clearly proves what Chairman Deng Xiaoping said: In the new historical period, the work of the united front and the people's political consultation have brilliant prospects and much can be accomplished.

"Zuo Hongtao expressed the hope that the people of all nationalities in Guangdong, all democratic parties, mass organizations, nonparty democrats and patriotic compatriots at home and abroad would unite as one and under the leadership of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, hold high the banner of patriotism, further consolidate and extend the patriotic united front, work with one heart and one mind and pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone to implement and fulfill the policies and tasks put forward at the 12th Party Congress and strive to create a new situation in the socialist modernization drive, the patriotic united front work and the work of political consultation among people.

"Zhang Boquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made a report to relay the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth National CPPCC.

"Seated on the rostrum were vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Luo Fanqun, Zhou Zhifei, Tan Tiandu, Luo Jun, Wang Yue, Huang Kang, Wu Qiang, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Hu Ximing, Chen Zupei, Chen Yilin, Wu Juetian, Diao Zhaofen and members of the provincial CPPCC standing committee and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, Li Xuexian and Luo Xiongoai.

"Present at this morning's meeting were 635 CPPCC members.

"Attending the meeting as observers were members of the provincial research institute of culture and history, counsellors of the provincial counsellors office, responsible members of county and municipal CPPCC's and responsible members of the united front work department of prefectural and municipal CPC committees."

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

DAILY CALLS FOR REFORMS IN GUANGZHOU

HK080457 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Be Emancipated in the Mind and Resolute in Reform"]

[Text] In an enlarged meeting held at the beginning of this year, the city CPC committee summed up last year's work experience, and studied and set new tasks for this year in the light of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC and on the basis of giving full play to democracy. Party members, cadres and masses in the city should make new contributions and add luster to the great cause of the country in this new year.

The city's party organizations at all levels, the cadres and the masses, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, did a lot of work last year and resolutely implemented the line, the principles and the policies of the CPC Central Committee. An encouraging change has taken place in the political and economic fields and gratifying achievements have been scored in all fronts and a scene of vitality and prosperity can be seen everywhere. This has brought favorable advantages for creating a new situation this year.

Economic development will lay a foundation for improving the situation and doing things better. The CPC committees at all levels should have a pretty clear idea of some key problems in economic work and tightly grasp them in order to make achievements. One of the strategic policy issues and fundamental targets and tasks in our socialist construction is the building of socialist spiritual civilization, democracy and the legal system. While building a high degree of material civilization, we should do a good job in these two aspects.

One of the most important tasks for this year is to carry out the reform of organs and the economic administrative system. To bring the dark old China into the bright new China, our revolutionaries of the older generation and revolutionary martyrs went through numerous hardships and even sacrificed their lives for the noble historical mission. The present task which we are facing is to change backward China into an advanced China. This task is no less important than the former. This is a glorious and arduous task history has entrusted us. We should march forward bravely and strive to fulfill this historic task. The great target set by the 12th CPC Congress for realizing

the four modernizations is to change a backward country into an advanced country. To build the four modernizations and to change a backward country into an advanced country, we should carry out reform, and we would be unable to realize the four modernizations without reform. Therefore, the four modernizations should be imbued with reform. Reform means destroying the old and establishing the new. It is also a radical change. Certainly, it is not the so-called revolution in which one class is overthrown by the other during the "Great Cultural Revolution." It is a reform, under the leadership of the CPC, to destroy the old, the old conventions, rules and work style which stop us from marching forward. It is to encourage the practice of making investigations and studies, to resolve new problems, to sum up fresh experiences and to establish new regulations. During the reform, we must break the convention of "everybody eats from the same big pot", fully arouse the socialist initiative of the people, in order to raise the productive force to a new level, to create more wealth and to make the state and people rich in a short time. Therefore, all regions, fronts, departments and units have the task of carrying out reform and the differences only lie in where they lay their particular emphasis. It is a question of whether they should carry out the reform. All trades and services should set their tasks of reform and carry them out resolutely in line with their actual conditions. A mental attitude of having no end of misgivings, being afraid of getting into trouble and hesitating to move forward, cannot meet the need of our cause and runs counter to the irresistible trend of reform.

We should seek truth from facts and take extensive reforms which are arduous and complicated into careful consideration. However, the present issue is that we should fully realize the great importance of reform and be mentally prepared to meet the urgent need of the reform.

The "resolution on several historical issues since the foundation of the state" by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CPC Congress correctly points out that after the socialist reform was completed, the principal contradiction to be resolved by the state is the contradiction between the increasing material and cultural needs of the people and the backward social production. This calls on us to pay attention to readjusting the production relations in some aspects and links which cannot conform to the productive force development and to adjust the superstructure in some aspects and links which cannot conform to the economic basis so that the production relations and productive force and the superstructure and the economic basis can be developed in a harmonized way. We should carry out various reforms in order to complete these adjustments. At the same time, our socialist construction has been affected in a certain period of time by foreign patterns in guiding ideology and administrative system. The practical experiences over scores of years have proved that this was unfruitful and failed to conform to the national reality. The unsuccessful foreign pattern has greatly hampered our initiative and trammelled our minds. Therefore, we should emancipate our minds and bravely carry out reform, by summing up the experiences in the unit or department in a systematic way, further eliminating the "leftist" influence and breaking ideological conventional trammels. If we fail to do so, we will be unable to study the new situation, to resolve fresh issues, to sum up fresh experience and to create a new situation and our socialist construction cannot be further promoted and the great target mapped out by the 12th CPC Congress cannot be attained.

A vigorous trend of reform is going ahead throughout the country. An all-round reform has taken place in the agricultural policy, system and administration in the country. A picture of vitality is seen in the rural areas. The trend of this reform has promoted the reform in industry, commerce and other aspects in cities. This is the irresistible trend of the times. Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "The objective of our reform is to introduce the reform of combining the departments with regions at all levels and the cities with rural areas. At present, we must expand the power in the key cities so that they will take the initiative in promoting production and commodity circulation, and bring the economic pivotal role of the key cities and industrial bases into full play. This will promote the economic development in rural areas and market towns and accelerate the overall growth of the national economy." Guangzhou, a key city located along the coast in South China will play an important role. Consequently, the reform here is to be done at a faster pace and better. According to the plan mapped out by the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee, we should complete the administrative organ reform in cities, prefectures and counties, set up satisfactory leading groups at all levels, introduce reform of economic administrative system, further readjust the national economy and straighten out enterprises and bring quick economic returns by the end of this year. To fulfill this arduous task, the urban party organizations and leading cadres at all levels must act with one heart and one mind in a coordinated way. We should make an appraisal that, in such an important reform, various sorts of ideas will inevitably exist among the cadres and masses. This calls for the CPC committees at all levels to do meticulous political and ideological work, to effectively emancipate the mind, to resolutely carry out the reform, and to do a good job in order to complete the reform smoothly and in a planned way.

Let us value our time and redouble our efforts to fulfill the important task by the end of this year.

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PARTY AND STATE

4TH PROVINCIAL POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE IN GANSU CONCLUDES

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Rally Together Closely, Create New Situation in People's Political Consultative Conference Work; 5th Session of 4th Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference Concludes; Conference Approves Political Resolutions and Resolution on the Work Report of the Standing Committee, Yang Zhilin [2799 2784 7207] Gives Closing Address"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the 4th Gansu Province Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (PPCC) concluded in the afternoon of 29 December.

The Conference was chaired by Yan Shutang [0917 2885 2768] Deputy Chairman of the PPCC.

The Conference approved the political resolutions of the 5th Session of the 4th Gansu Province Committee of the Chinese PPCC, approved resolutions concerning the work report of the Standing Committee of the 5th Session of the 4th Provincial PPCC, and approved the motions examination report and the resolution on motions examination of the Motions Examination Committee of the 5th Session of the 4th Gansu PPCC. The Motions Examination Report said that from the day the 5th Session of the 4th Gansu PPCC opened until 26 December, they have received 122 motions concerning 23 areas. The Motions Examination Committee carried out conscientious research on these motions and decided that on the basis of their content 115 motions should be handled by the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government and the Standing Committee of the Provincial PPCC and that the other 7 proposals of viewpoints should be turned over to relevant departments for review.

The Conference also elected Li Zhiqin [2621 0037 2953] as Deputy Chairman of the 4th Gansu PPCC Committee, and approved a letter of respect for those who had left or retired.

Provincial PPCC Chairman Yang Zhilin gave the closing address. He said, this Conference, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, and through the collective efforts of everyone, had completed the entire agenda, and achieved the anticipated goals. In discussing the reviewing the work report of the Standing Committee, many very good ideas and proposals for future

work of the Provincial PPCC were presented. A rather concentrated view was that the PPCC must devote more effort to cultural education and the intellectuals, and begin to expand scientific and technical work. This view is very correct. The PPCC must devote greatest efforts to making achievements in this area.

Yang Zhilin said, this session was the last one for this Conference and we are facing the matter of choosing a new one. In the spirit of Communism we must view this matter from the perspective of socialist modernization, and unconditionally serve the needs of overall interests. Because of departures, retirements or the fact that working relationship is no longer relevant, the next PPCC also should be responsible for the people, continue to be concerned about unified front work and PPCC work to make the contribution that they can. Gong Zizhen [7895 5261 3791] of the Qing Dynasty wrote the lines "The fading rainbow is not something without feeling/Changes into spring mud to protect the flowers better." We also should have been breadth of mind and aspirations. Let us in different places and under different conditions rally even more closely together to struggle hard to create a new situation in PPCC work.

Responsible comrades of the Gansu CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and the Provincial People's Government Feng Jixin [7458 4764 2450], Wang Shitai [3769 0013 3141], Li Dengying [2621 4098 3467], Guo Hongchao [6753 3163 6389], and Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142] attended the closing ceremonies.

Provincial PPCC Deputy Chairmen attending the closing ceremonies were: Xie Songbo [6200 2646 2672], Wu Hongbin [0702 7703 6333], Wang Shijie [3769 0013 2638], Huang Zhengqing [7806 2973 3237], Lu Zhongliang [4151 1813 5328], Mu Shengzhong [1970 3932 1813], Lei Enjun [7191 1869 6874], Wu Song [0702 2646], Yang Hanlie [2799 3352 3525], Wang Zhiyun [3769 1807 0542], Jiamuxiang. Losangjiumei Tudanquejinima [0857 2606 4382 3157 2718 0036 5019 0956 0030 0606 0679 1441 3854], and Ma Zhongxiong [7456 6850 7160].

Relevant responsible persons of the United Front Department of the Gansu Province CPC Committee, the Provincial PPCC, the provincial level Democratic Party factions, the Provincial Industrial and Commercial Alliance, the Provincial Advisory Office and responsible persons from prefectural (zhou and municipality) united front departments attended the conference.

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CSO: 4005/387

PARTY AND STATE

WENJIANG HOLDS CLASSES ON RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Shen Zuyi [3088 4371 4135]: "Strengthen Party's Rural Grassroots Party Organization Construction; Wenjiang Prefecture Party Committee Holds Training Class for Commune Party Committee Secretaries, Helps Grassroots Cadres Understand the Mission of Grassroots Party Organization After the Implementation of Production Responsibility Systems in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The Wenjiang Prefecture Party Committee held training classes for commune Party Committee secretaries to help grassroots level cadres raise their level of policy and ideology and clearly understand the mission of grassroots level Party organization after the implementation of systems of production responsibility in the rural areas to further strengthen party building.

The training classes were held in the spirit of the provincial party committee's work conference of last June. Those participating in the training were mainly deputy secretaries of commune party committees in charge of party work. In the spirit of the directives of the Central Committee and the provincial party committee concerned with strengthening the building of grassroots level rural party organization, the training class focused on strengthening party spirit, rectifying party style, and enforcing party discipline, and divided it into 10 special topics which were approached from four perspectives.

First was education in communist ideals. Focusing on the lack of scientific knowledge about communism among some rural grassroots cadres and the ideology that "communism is hard to realize" which still exists, and on the basis of the fundamental theory and practice of communism, they clarified communism as an ideological system and movement for which the proletariat has already fought over one hundred years, and, as a social system, China has already established socialism, which is the preliminary stage of communism, and that all we have done in the past and present is in struggle to realize communism and to serve the people. This brought them to realize that communism is the object of our struggle and that wholeheartedly serving the people is the fundamental aim of our party.

Second was education in basic knowledge of the party. Focusing on the fact that most of the students lacked basic knowledge of the party, they emphasized such questions as how to uphold and improve party leadership, how to

conscientiously implement democratic centralism, how to strengthen the work of the party managing the party, how to do a good job of ideological and political work, and the relationship between economic construction and party building, between collective and individual action of the party committee in managing the party, and between daily work and extraordinary missions in the party mission. This made everyone understand the importance of stressing party grassroots level organization and construction under the new conditions and how to carry forward grassroots level party organization work.

Third was education on opposing the corruption of capitalist ideology. Focusing on the confusion among some of the students regarding the present class struggle, they combined it with the actuality of the serious crimes exposed in the local economy and on a theoretical basis explained that although class struggle is an important contradiction in our society at the present time, it will also exist within a certain scope for a long time, and under some conditions it may intensify, so it is necessary to clearly recognize it and understand it to be able to correctly deal with questions of class struggle at the present stage. As concerns opening up to the outside and making the economy more vigorous domestically, which is a basic policy of our party, it is necessary to continue to uphold it, and at the same time to maintain attacks on serious crimes in the economic area. Thus, everyone came to know that we must conscientiously transform our worldview, self-consciously resist the corruption of capitalist ideology, and maintain the struggle against crimes which damage the economic or other areas of socialist construction.

Fourth was education in the party's line, principles and policies. Focusing on the doubts of some students with regard to dual contracts, by combining theory and practice, they helped the students to understand that implementing the systems of production responsibility in the rural areas conforms to national conditions, provincial conditions, and county conditions and also conforms to the interests and desires of the people, and even more conforms to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. At the same time it helped them draw the boundaries between ownership of the means of production and the managerial and administrative responsibility system, the boundary between the collective sector and the individual sector, and the boundary between socialism and capitalism. It made everyone understand more deeply rural economic policy and to recognize that the systems of production responsibility in the rural areas should go on for a certain time and definitely we cannot go against the wishes of the people and discard it and even less go back to the old ways.

The Wenjiang Prefecture Party Committee was very serious about doing a good job with this training class. The Prefecture Party Committee leadership comrades personally examined and approved the teaching plans. Prefecture Party Committee and relevant department leaders gave lectures. Each county sent a department leadership cadre to take the lead in study and did a good job of ideological and political work.

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PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 7 FEB STRIKE

HK081109 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Summary] Today, 1,500 people held a gathering in Jiangnan, Wuhan city, where the 7 February big strike started, to mark the 60th anniversary of the 7 February big strike. Attending were leading comrades of the province, the city and PLA units, including Shen Yingluo, Wang Chun, Lin Musen, Wang Libin, Xie Wei, (Li Weihua), Xin Fu, (Meng Xiaopeng), Li Zhi and Liu Huinong; responsible comrades of all mass organizations of the province and the city, the Wuhan Railway Bureau and the Jiangnan rolling stock depot; and representatives from various circles.

Jiang Changyuan, vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, presided over the gathering. Shen Yingluo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke. In his speech, he said that today was the 60th anniversary of the Beijing-Wuhan railway workers' big strike and that on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government and all people throughout the province, he expressed deep grief over all martyrs in the struggle and extended cordial regards to elderly workers who took part in the 7 February strike and to the family members of the martyrs. He said: "In commemorating the 7 February big strike, we must inherit the 7 February glorious traditions, carry forward the 7 February revolutionary spirit and bravely bring forth new ideas. In this struggle for reform, we must spontaneously eliminate the leftist influence and stand in the forefront of reform. We must serve as promoters of reform. This requires us to inherit and carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary nature of the 7 February big strike."

Shen Yingluo said: "Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, we must inherit and carry forward the 7 February glorious revolutionary traditions, strengthen the unity of the working class and make concerted efforts to embark on the four modernizations. We must achieve new results in, and make new contributions toward, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We must add new luster to our great cause."

Zhang Tianlin, chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, (Wang Zhengxin), elderly worker who took part in the 7 February strike, a granddaughter of a martyr, and a representative of workers also spoke at the gathering. Li Meifang, vice mayor of Wuhan city and chairman of the city federation of trade unions, read the telegram sent from the provincial federation of trade unions to the gathering.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

'GUANGZHOU RIBAO' ON STUDYING, SOLVING PROBLEMS

HK081430 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Pay Attention to New Situation and Solve New Problems"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the contract system, the changes that have taken place in the vast rural areas in our city are so great and the situation has been developing so rapidly that people who hold more or less conservative views on the party's new policy toward the rural areas adopted since the third plenary session cannot but feel stunned and speechless. They are compelled to soberly think over the matter and take conscientious efforts to restudy it. Even those rural cadres at various levels who are personally involved and are leading such changes should also pay attention to the new situation, because if they relax their efforts, they will face the danger of lagging behind the situation. This is the reason why the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly told us that in these few years we should pay attention to the new situation and study the new problem. Those comrades who are not engaged in rural work or those comrades who are working on the financial, commercial, industrial and communication fronts are also required to do so without exception.

Today we publish a report on the new situation in Panyu County. Following the implementation of the contract system, about 30-50 percent of the labor force in the county has become superfluous, totalling 80,000-100,000 people. This is a new situation which has never been systematically reported in the past. In the meantime, this is also a new problem which should be conscientiously dealt with. One of our purposes in publishing this report is to tell people how Panyu County sought a way out for the surplus labor force and used such labor force as "funds" to create more wealth for the society. However, this is not our only purpose in doing so. We also hope that through publishing this report, we will help rural cadres at all levels and other comrades working on other fronts and trades as well as other services attach importance to investigation and study and constantly discover new situations and new problems. At the present critical juncture in which a horse is in the lead and 10,000 horses are galloping ahead, those comrades should particularly do these things.

The present new situation in which the surplus labor force finds itself in the rural areas reminds us of the fact that not long ago, in some localities where the practice of "eating out of a big pot" and "eating out of a medium-sized bowl" were prevalent, did not some people complain about the outflow of labor force and the shortage of hands for transplanting rice seedlings and reaping grain crops. Did not they say that measures should be taken to prevent the outflow of labor force? Did not some production teams entertain those hands with soft drinks and cakes in order to persuade them to stay? Those comrades who wrongly thought that there was a shortage in the labor force might neglect the problem of a surplus labor force, or fail to realize the importance of the issue. Therefore, they were unable to study it expeditiously or provide necessary guidance and make proper arrangements for a surplus labor force. In this instance, surplus labor force which could be used as "funds" to further create a new situation was wasted in vain. The issue of surplus labor force might even give rise to problems of this or that kind. Let us take another example. Since the third plenary session, the production situation in the rural areas has changed, the economic life has been enlivened and commodity production has developed. The previous practice of blocking commodities circulation and doing business in a severely bureaucratic way is not allowed to exist any longer. At present, has the following situation not existed? It is difficult for peasants to buy threshing machines and talking tractors. Agricultural capital goods of this or that kind are in short supply! It is impossible to ship agricultural and sidelines products from the rural areas to the cities or transport industrial goods from the cities to the rural areas. All these are new problems which comrades working the financial, trade, commercial, industrial and communications departments should not neglect. They should turn neither a blind eye nor a deaf ear to them. Otherwise, it will be harmful to arousing socialist enthusiasm of peasants. Those comrades might also possibly fall into a very detrimental position. Of course, we need some sort of process in order to discover and solve problems. We might also encounter a number of complicated and difficult problems. It is a naive demand that all work be completely changed overnight. At present, economic readjustment is being actively carried out and the reform of the commercial system is imperative. Our purpose in quoting the above-mentioned examples is to tell people that when the reform drive is advancing in surging tides, it is very important to pay attention to the new situation and new problems arising in practice. Mere "lip service" and using pretentious words will not do. In the meantime, once we discover a new situation and new problems, we should actively and conscientiously analyze and study them and work in a down-to-earth manner to adopt methods to solve them. This is an attitude which we should take in order to create a new situation in construction. This also means that we must correctly implement the 12th CPC Congress spirit. Here, it is absolutely necessary to quote some passages from Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan." He pointed out: "At present, low efficiency and the bureaucratic work style remain rather serious," "we must eradicate the undesirable work style of shifting responsibility onto others and putting things off indefinitely." He added: "We must go deep among the masses, acquire a better understanding of objective reality, investigate and study matters more systematically, and stamp out the bad habit of subjectively deciding important matters without investigation or study." Are not these remarks connected with our ideas of paying attention to the new situation and solving new problems?

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

'10,000-YUAN HOUSEHOLDS' NEEDED IN '9TH CATEGORY'

HK081120 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Wei Yin [1792 7299]: "Again on the Need for the Appearance of 10,000-yuan Households Among '9th Category' People"]

[Text] "There must also emerge 10,000-yuan households among the '9th category' people was a sentence originally said by a person of "foresight" and not dreamed up by the author to try to please the public with claptrap. At present, this may sound harsh, but in the future, whether in "industry, agriculture, commerce, schools or army," people may not regard it as strange at all. It has already become a rule that whenever a "peak" opinion that reflects the truth comes into being, it will be regarded as heresy. In the United States, there was a Margaret Sanger, who was a forerunner in preaching birth control. More than 70 years ago, when she put forward her theory, she was immediately denounced as advocating heresy and her propagation of birth control and contraceptive knowledge were regarded as "obscene, salacious, lascivious and filthy" acts. Her work was then forbidden. Was not the old "contract system" once being regarded as a dreadful monster? Why is it worshipped today? It is thus obvious that there is a process for the people to realize the truth. At present, when some people say that there must be 10,000-yuan households among the "9th category" people, it sounds a bit harsh and some people even ridicule it as a fantasy. This is also an inevitable thing.

Now, let's return to our subject. By saying that there is the need for the appearance of 10,000-yuan households among the "9th category" people, we mean that it is a necessary thing, but at present it has not yet appeared, because there are still conventions and unreasonable decrees that block the way. Not only is it difficult to become a 10,000-yuan household, it is even difficult to become 1,000 yuan household. Even deserved and reasonable rewards were usually treated as presumptuous income. It seems as if the "9th category" people must remain poor for their lifetime. A little increase in prosperity may be considered as impermissible behavior. If lightly treated, their reasonable rewards may be deducted for this or that reason; and if seriously treated, they will run up against rumors and slanders. How is it possible to become a 10,000-yuan household?

There was an engineer named Li Hengzhang in the electronic instrument plant in Gaozhi County, Heilongjiang Province. In accordance with the demands of

his contract, if he could complete the task of designing 2 new products, he would be awarded 2,200 yuan. This was written in black and white. It is said that this award "lauded the intellectuals to the skies." In fact, what Li Hengzhang got was but 2,000 yuan or so and what is more, they had the contract as evidence. However, the people of this plant tried to break their promise and ironically satirized him. It seems quite difficult even for the emergence of a 1,000-yuan household among the "9th category" people! to say nothing of examples from far away. In a public health center in nearby Guangzhou, there were two doctors who could work miraculous cures and bring the dying back to life. To be certain, they had quite a number of patients. The monthly income of the 2 departments where the 2 doctors worked amounted to 20,000-30,000 yuan. Due to their special contributions, the hospital offered them each a monthly bonus of 270 yuan. This made some people breathless: How outrageous! The reason why we did not publicly report this in the past was because we feared being troubled with advocating "reckless issue of bonuses." Since last July, this hospital has been forced to make a change and has decreased their bonuses to around 80 yuan. This is how things go. If the intellectuals cannot even get their reasonable rewards, what is the use of talking about "10,000-yuan households?" The peasants can become "super 10,000-yuan households" by raising 40 dairy cows. The value of the inventive creativity of scientists is by no means less than 1,000 dairy cows. But what material rewards have they received in return? This is not reasonable! What a terrible thing it would be if we do not carry out reform.

We were informed recently by the press that Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel affairs, pointed out while being interviewed by reporters: "The people should be paid more for more work. It is reasonable to obtain a partial reward as a result of the wealth created through labor. This conforms to the distribution principle of socialism. It is wrong to obstruct, deduct by every means, be jealous of, or even suppress and attack those people who get more rewards for having a high level and strong capability and who have put in more labor and made greater contributions." Although it is not possible at present for the appearance of 10,000-yuan households among the "9th category" people, we can widen our field of vision by raising this problem. Zhao Shouyi's speech can also widen our field of vision. We only wish that the reasonable rewards for the "9th category" people will, above all, not be deducted for any reason and that there first will emerge more "1,000 household." As for the "10,000-yuan households," we can gradually develop them. But the "leftist" ideology that hinders idistribution according to work must be reformed! All irrational rules and regulations must be reformed! In a word, if these are not reformed, it would be impossible for the state and people to prosper, and the appearance of 10,000-yuan households among the "9th category" will be only a dream.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

RADIO URGES REFORM THROUGHOUT HENAN

HK071156 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Let the Spring Breeze of Reform Blow all Over Zhongzhou [an ancient name for Henan Province]"]

[Excerpts] The trend of reform is rising and the spring breeze of reform is blowing all over our motherland. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, peasants have taken the lead in carrying out reform, eliminated egalitarianism, such as eating from a big pot of rice, and created many forms of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output so that the rural economy has greatly developed and the peasants' standards of living have remarkably increased.

The spring breeze of reform is blowing from rural areas to urban areas and to industry, commerce and service trades. Wherever it blows, the outlook becomes new and there is great vitality. The Changge County line mill carried out reform by implementing the system of floating piece-rate wages. This is vivid proof.

Confronting this reform, leading cadres at all levels must resolutely stand in the forefront of reform and serve as promoters of reform. They must wholeheartedly support the masses' initiative and dare to break with those old conventions and forms which shackled the development of production forces. They must be good at analyzing and studying practical problems and must ensure that on the basis of summing up the masses' experiences, they will eliminate the old, establish the new and create new regulations and rules. We must not oppose and restrict this reform. For various reasons, we must not hinder the masses from making a new attempt and a breakthrough.

When the reform in rural areas had just begun, some leading comrades did not catch up with the new situation. Leading comrades at all levels must clearly understand the new situation of reform, heighten their spontaneity and serve as vanguards of reform.

In all reforms, views and methods which are different from those in the past will be put forward and we must conduct investigation and bring forth new ideas. Leading comrades of the central authorities pointed out that the

criterion for measuring whether all of our reforms are correct or incorrect depends on whether or not they are beneficial to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity of the state and to the wealth and happiness of the people. As long as it conforms to this basic principle, we must be bold to carry out reform. While the spring breeze of reform is blowing here, we must greet it in high spirits and with vigor, work in a down-to-earth manner, and effectively and creatively and contribute toward reform. Let the spring breeze of reform blow all over Zhongzhou.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

COUNTY IN HENAN REDUCES NUMBER OF RURAL CADRES

HK070905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 83

[Report: "Shenqiu County of Henan Cuts Down on Village Team Cadres To Lighten the Burden on Peasants"]

[Text] Editor's Note: With the introduction of the contract responsibility system in the countryside, the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" has been done away with. Large numbers of specialized and priority households have emerged. The boundaries between production teams have been removed. The rural communes and teams no longer need so many cadres in charge. Meanwhile, the commune members have long complained about all the subsidies given to cadres. They demand a cutback in the number of cadres, so that their burden can be lightened. It seems that getting rid of redundant village cadres helps stimulate the separation of government administration from commune management in the countryside and reform the system concerning rural cadres. Shenqiu County's way of doing things can serve as a basis of reference for various areas. [End of editor's note]

In June last year, the cadres and people of the Qiuzhuang brigade of the Zhidian commune in Shenqiu County, Henan Province took existing villages as bases in establishing teams and converted 11 production teams into 4 village teams, each team under a team head and an accountant. The original number of production team cadres was thus reduced from 21 to 8. The CPC committee of Shenqiu County promptly summed up their experiences. Now, 5,272 production teams have been converted into 2,074 village teams. The number of team cadres was slashed from 11,823 to 4,097. The total amount paid to team cadres in subsidies was cut from 2,456,600 to 1,360,100 yuan. Overhead expenses were trimmed from 506,000 to 347,200 yuan. The burden imposed on peasants in subsidies for cadres and overhead expenses was pared from 3.41 to 1.96 yuan per capita.

The concrete methods adopted by Shenqiu County in establishing village teams are as follows:

The scope of a village was determined with due regard to reality. Generally, for every existing village, a village team was established. For a big village, more than one team was set up. Every effort was made to avoid establishing any team that went beyond the limits of a village.

Village team cadres were elected by democratic means. In the light of requirements for the ranks of cadres who must be revolutionalized, knowledgeable, specialized and younger, attention was paid to selecting as village team cadres those cadres, young intellectuals, peasant technicians, and so forth who were versed in production and management and who had prestige. Generally, for every village team, a team head and an accountant were respectively installed.

Proper arrangements were made for the future. For those cadres who were to leave their posts, achievements were affirmed and "certificates of suspension of service with honor" were awarded. They were properly taken care of financially.

An on-the-job responsibility system for cadres was established. Rewards and penalties were based on how the six targets concerning grain, cotton, edible oil, tree-planting, a diversified economy, and family planning were being carried out.

The original basis of ownership was temporarily left unchanged. The principle of making no change with regard to the following five fields was upheld: the former production team's land, its fixed assets, the money owing to it and its liabilities, its targets for grain, edible oil and cotton sales to the state and contracts for portions retained, and capital construction regarding agricultural machinery and farmland.

After the establishment of village teams, the burden on peasants was greatly lightened, the caliber of cadres improved, and the sense of responsibility on the part of cadres strengthened. Levels were reduced and work efficiency was greatly increased. Contradictions were reduced and the ties between the cadres and the masses cemented. The masses said that former cadres fitted the description in the Chinese saying: "Many dragons exist but they pay no attention to controlling water," "the more officials that exist the more the cases of passing the buck," or "one who is supposed to be in charge does not take charge." The existing cadres are synonymous with the "nine oxen climbing up the slope, everyone of them doing his best." With such people in charge, we can put our minds at ease, the masses said.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTATOR ON DOING WELL IN STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK071530 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Station commentator's article: "To Do Well in Structural Reform, It Is Necessary To Adopt an Overall Point of View"]

[Excerpts] Structural reform is a component part of the reform of the state system as a whole. It was a direct bearing on whether or not we can successfully and completely create a new situation in socialist modernization. Its task is arduous and complicated. To do well in this major task, which holds the balance, which is the focus of nationwide attention and for which all people have shown concern, it is necessary to adopt an overall point of view.

To adopt an overall point of view, we must take a broad and long-term view, know and take into consideration the overall situation, take the revolutionary cause to heart and subordinate the partial and local interests to the overall interests. The structural reform which is now being carried out concerns the readjustment of administrative organs at all levels of the state and concerns thousands upon thousands of people, particularly the change of the work posts of leading cadres. It is unavoidable that the structural reform will affect people's ideological mode and the mode of their work and even affect some comrades' personal interests. Cadres, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must firmly adopt an overall point of view and adhere to this principle from guiding ideology to specific measures.

What is an overall point of view? First, it means that we must take the overall situation into consideration. We must unify our thinking on the basis of implementing the program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization which was put forward by the 12th congress. Therefore, the great majority of our comrades will understand this and will resolutely act in accordance with the requirements of the central authorities on structural reform.

The present problem is that when its reform is carried out in a unity or a system, a small number of comrades there will find it difficult to accept and carry out. They will improperly emphasize the importance of their own work. Out of a traditional concept or personal interests, some other individual comrades have feared that they would be affected. They have done everything

possible and have found various reasons to attempt to maintain their original work. In one word, these comrades have not understood the historical significance of the CPC Central Committee's policy decision on structural reform. Their views on the problem are incorrect and they have lacked an overall concept.

To ensure that we can proceed from the overall situation, we must regard dialectical materialism as the guiding principle, seek truth from facts, take such measures as are suitable to the local situation and link the CPC Central Committee's spirit on structural reform with the specific realities of our own places and departments.

The aim of structural reform is to change those imperfect and unsound aspects and to establish crack, flexible, highly speedy and highly efficient work organs so as to make them suit the characteristics and requirements of the four modernizations for the new period. The correct attitude should be that what should be simplified must be simplified and what should be strengthened must be strengthened. Thus, we can achieve the aim of structural reform.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGZHOU MUST TAKE ACTIVE PART IN REFORMS

HK080753 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Enthusiastically Throw Ourselves Into the Current of Reform"]

[Text] At present, an irresistible trend of reform is developing swiftly in every part of our country. Leaders, party members and cadres at various levels, as well as all workers, peasants and intellectuals must voluntarily and without exception throw themselves into the course of events of reform. They must resolutely and systematically carry out reform in an all-round way in accordance with the policies and arrangements of the central authorities. Now, there seriously exist such phenomena as over-staff leading organs at various levels, shirking of responsibilities, the aging of cadres and low work efficiency. All this has become a big obstacle on our way toward the four modernizations. If we do not carry out the reform to streamline the administrative structure, reorganize the leading bodies and raise work efficiency, we shall be unable to smoothly carry out the construction of the four modernizations. For a rather long period of time, being affected by some foreign models, many outdated conventions have restricted us in our socialist planning and management systems. They have become great obstacles in our advancement. As a result of everybody eating from the same big pot and the iron rice bowl systems, economic enterprises of various kinds do not have any initiative in production, the staff and workers are not enthusiastic and do not have a sense of responsibility as masters of their own houses, the socialist economy has no vitality, and the development of productive forces has been restrained. Since the advanced socialist public ownership system must be carried out by advanced methods, if we do not reform those harmful models which have shackled the minds of our comrades and throw away those old conventions, it will be impossible for us to achieve our great goal for this century. Similarly, in propaganda, science and technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture and other fields, the phenomena of everybody eating from the same big pot, iron rice bowls and underestimating the role of talented people also exist. If we do not take effective measures to carry out the policy on the intellectuals in an all-round way, improve our system of using them and improve the personnel, wage and award systems, it will also be impossible for us to build the two civilizations. We have placed great hope on the reform. When the situation of everybody eating from the same big pot is changed through reform,

the people's enthusiasm in socialist construction will surely be brought into full play, the productive forces will surely be raised to a higher level and more material wealth will surely be created. Thus, our country will become more flourishing and our people will become rich and happy. The reform is of great significance and the tasks are arduous. All cadres and party members must have a full understanding of this and take an active part and set good examples in the reform. They must not hesitate and lag behind in the course of events.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON UNITED FRONT WORK

HK310322 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial conference on propaganda and education in the theory and policy of united front work, and demanded that party committees at all levels continue to enhance their understanding of the importance of united front work in the new historical period, eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and mobilize all positive factors to further develop the new situation in united front work and better serve socialist modernization.

The conference was held from 16-27 January. Attendants included leading comrades of party committees of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities and responsible people of the departments of united front, work organization and propaganda, of units in the educational and scientific research fields and of various party schools, totalling more than 220 people. Comrades attending the conference seriously studied the expositions of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation on united front work, and the relevant instructions issued by the party central leadership since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Zhou Li, secretary of the provincial party committee, (Liu Zheng), member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, and (Huang Zhu), director of the policy research office of the CPC central department of united front work, each made speeches at the conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee's united front work, organization and propaganda departments also made speeches on the problems of giving play to intellectuals outside the party and doing a good job in propaganda and education in theory on united front work. The Hunan normal college and some other units told the meeting their experiences in handling united front work and making it serve the four modernizations.

In their speeches, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee stressed that in order to create a new situation in our province's united front work, the primary issue is that the whole party should profoundly understand that united front work is a long-term task of great importance which covers a wide area. In the past, the united front played an important role

in winning the victory of revolutionary wars; now it is still a magic weapon for fulfilling the three major tasks of the 1980's. Party committees at all levels and in all departments and units and all our comrades must fully realize this point. The whole party should be mobilized to do a good job in propaganda and education in the theory and policy of united front work so as to enhance the understanding of the vast number of cadres of the importance of united front work. It is required that the authorities in all prefectures and cities follow the same way taken by the provincial authorities and hold meetings on this topic at all levels. Organs directly subordinate to the provincial authorities should also adopt corresponding measures for handling this work well. The press, broadcast and television should energetically publicize and report typical experiences in this field and criticize the units or individuals who fail to implement the correct policy. It is necessary to give full scope to the role of the CPPCC at all levels and give a free hand to all democratic parties and mass organizations, such as the federation of industrialists and businessmen, in their autonomous and independent work. It is necessary to step up the effort for implementing all relevant policies concerning united front work and properly handle our relations and cooperation with non-party personages. We must also continue to strengthen the nationality unity, relax policies in all fields and support the development of economic, cultural and educational undertakings in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities. We should create a new situation, score new achievements and make new contributions in our future work and add new splendor to our great cause.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN CIRCULAR ON STRUCTURAL REFORM ISSUES

HK310257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular demanding that, in the course of structural reform the party committees at all levels do a good job in ideological and political work for the cadres to ensure the smooth progress of structural reform and all other work.

The circular said: At present structural reforms are underway in the provincial organs. Reforms in the prefectural and city organs are about to gradually unfold. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and do a good job in ideological and political work for the cadres, to steady their mood. It is necessary to conduct education in the significance of structural reform for the party members, cadres, staff and workers, so that they will all understand that structural reform is an important strategic policy decision made by the Central Committee after deep thought and careful planning, realize its importance and urgency, and enhance their sense of responsibility. They will thus take part in and support structural reform with a positive attitude and strive to be promoters of this work. They must stay firm at their work posts, to ensure the smooth progress of structural reform, production and other work. Whether their structural reforms have been carried out or not, the existing leadership groups of all units must be completely responsible for production, work and structural reform. Units that have already launched structural reform must set up two groups, one to handle production and work, and the other to deal with structural reform. Before the new structure and leadership groups are set up, every comrade in every unit must stay firm at his work post, abide by discipline, carry out his responsibilities, and work in a positive manner. They must both do a good job in structural reform and also promote economic and all other work. The emergence of chaotic conditions such as slackening the reins, abandoning one's duties, adversely affecting production and work and so on will absolutely not be tolerated.

The provincial CPC committee's circular also stressed: In the course of structural reform, the leaders and work personnel at all levels are responsible for protecting all state property. All public property in units being abolished or amalgamated must be classified and registered. It is forbidden to privately distribute this property in concealed ways, deal with in an arbitrary fashion, embezzle or waste it, harm the public to enrich oneself, issue bonuses or souvenirs under various pretexts, or buy public property at low prices. The discipline inspection departments must promptly investigate all violation and deal with them seriously.

In its circular, the provincial CPC committee demanded that all organ work personnel act according to the principles of party spirit, stress unity and take account of the overall situation. In particular, it is all the more necessary to carry out education in strengthening unity in units to be amalgamated, and strictly guard against factional interference there.

All units must continue to strengthen leadership and get on with investigating and dealing with violation of discipline and law. They must not deal with the matter in a rough or perfunctory way and still less cover up for people and fail to take action.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

HENAN RADIO COMMENTS ON STRUCTURAL REFORMS

HK030354 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Structural reform work in Henan has now started, in accordance with the Central Committee's plans. Structural reform is the urgent demand of the development of the era and a profound revolution. Every cadre must view this work with great political enthusiasm and a high sense of responsibility.

In the face of this revolution, every comrade must establish the concept of the overall situation, maintain political and ideological unity with this major policy decision of the Central Committee, and adopt a positive attitude to it. It is essential to fully understand the major and far-reaching significance of structural reform, and eliminate narrow mindedness and old habitual force. We must certainly not one-sidedly learn the lessons of several previous streamlinings and grumble and shake the head the moment reform is mentioned. Negative and suspicious attitudes are all wrong.

To do a good job in structural reform, it is necessary to trust the old cadres and bring their role into play. The old cadres are the pillars of our cause and the founders and builders of new China. They have worked hard for several decades and made indelible contributions to the revolution. In their declining years, many old comrades still want to do some work for the revolution. This spirit should be advocated and praised. However, as time goes on, many of these comrades have become old, weak and infirm, while their educational levels are low. They cannot go on shouldering arduous leadership work. The era demands that we quickly select and promote to leadership posts at all levels large numbers of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, especially intellectuals, and practice cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the old by the new.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI CONGRESS OF MODEL WORKERS OPENS 3 FEB

HK040346 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial Congress of Model Workers opened in Wuhan on 3 February. This is the largest such gathering to be held by the province since the 1960's. The opening ceremony was attended by the 795 representatives of model workers and advanced collectives, and also by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC, Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan units and Hubei Military District Huang Zhizhen, Yan Zheng, Shen Yinluo, (Chen Yunlu), Chu Chuanyu, Tian Ying, Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Ma Xueli, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Lin Musen, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Libin, Deng Ken, (Gao Dexiang), (Wang Zhizhuo), (Zhou Jifang), (Shi Jinbiao), (Xie Wei), (Liang Zhiyuan) and (Xu Jiefei).

Provincial CPC committee Secretary Shen Yinluo delivered a report. He said: "The party and government have always attached great importance to the role of progressive figures and typical examples. Progressive figures are honored fighters who advance in the front rank of the era." He hoped that the model workers, advanced collectives, and the 5.3 million workers of the province would create new achievements in the following respects: "1) Improve results, tap potentials and make greater contributions to the four modernizations; 2) Stand in the front rank of reform, boldly create new things and open up the road to forge ahead; 3) Study and apply science and give full play to the role of science and technology in promoting the economy; 4) Take the lead in being laborers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline."

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

HAN NINGFU ON CIVILIZATION, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK290418 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Han Ningfu said in his report to the provincial conference of cadres of three levels: We must grasp both socialist material and spiritual civilization and strive for a further turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order this year. To achieve this turn for the better, we must carry out the following work:

1. Conduct education in studying and implementing the new party constitution, improving the combat effectiveness of the party organizations, and becoming up-to-standard party members, in preparations for party rectification.
2. Centered on education in communist ideology, further launch the drive to learn from the progressives and the five stresses and four points of beauty drive.
3. We must arrange in order the serious problems in party work style and social mood and concentrate forces to solve each one.
4. Further implement the principle of tackling the problems in a comprehensive way and work ceaselessly to straighten out social order.
5. Fully understand the importance and long-term nature of the struggle against serious economic crime and get a still tighter grip of this struggle.

Beginning with the spring festival, the province must carry out a drive to advocate four things and oppose four: Advocate thrift and oppose extravagant weddings; advocate equality of men and women and respect and love for the old, and oppose discrimination against and maltreatment of women and old people; advocate belief in science and oppose feudal superstitions; and advocate healthy cultural entertainments and oppose gambling. In the rural areas, we must currently continue to resolutely curb the bad practices of indiscriminate tree felling and occupation of farmland. This winter and spring we must also vigorously stop gambling, superstition, and poisoning and stealing fish.

In the final part of his report Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: The task of making new progress in work in Hubei this year is very arduous. To fulfill this task, we must strengthen party leadership and persistently put ideology to

the fore. The most important thing in this is to further study the 12th Party Congress spirit and further bring out thinking into line with it. We must also further solve the problems of attaching importance to ideological and political work and improving it. We must also seriously implement the 12th Party Congress intentions concerning the appropriate division of party and government, and resolutely change the phenomenon of the party failing to take charge of itself. We must truly concentrate the main efforts of party committee leaders on leadership in ideology, politics, principles and policies.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI CADRE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 29 JAN

HK310215 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Hubei provincial conference of cadres at three levels concluded yesterday afternoon after 9 days in session. The meeting conveyed and studied central instructions on work in Hubei. It was a meeting for implementing the 12th Party Congress spirit, further emancipating the mind, promoting reforms, boldly creating new things, and mobilizing and arranging measures for creating a new situation. It was a meeting of cooperation between new and old and replacement of old by new, and of militant unity.

Comrade Wang Quanguo gave a summation speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee standing committee on 29 January. After reviewing the achievements of the meeting, he said: Enhancing understanding of the importance of reform and correcting our attitude toward it is the problem that this meeting has focused on solving. The Central Committee has explicitly set the general principle for reform: Proceed from reality, carry out all-round and systematic reform, and carry out resolute and orderly reforms. These three phrases are an indivisible organic entity. We must fully appreciate and implement them. On the one hand we must clearly understand that every front, area, department and unit faces a reform task and must break down the old conventions, frameworks and work styles that hamper our advance, and master new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and devise new methods. On the other hand we must fully understand that the large-scale reforms confronting us are arduous and complex. We must carefully consider the work and seek truth from facts. Apart from striving [words indistinct] cadres, party members and masses. They must also strictly implement the party's organizational discipline.

Comrade Wang Quanguo also stressed in his summation: We must have a clear idea of the guiding ideology and targets of endeavor in centering efforts on improving economic results and striving for a higher all-round economic development level than last year. We must pay particular attention to two problems: 1) Get a good grasp of both reform and production; 2) Production must be grasped tightly and early.

Comrade Wang Quanguo said in conclusion: We must get a simultaneous task of building material and spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

QIAO XIAOQUANG ON PROMOTING INTELLECTUALS

HK020859 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] With a view to making preparations for structural reform and consolidating leadership groups, in the second half of January the regional CPC committee held forums attended by representatives of intellectuals in eight prefectures and cities such as Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin, Wuzhou, Yulin, Bose, Hechi and Qinzhou. The forums were aimed at recommending young and middle-aged intellectuals having both ability and political integrity to reinforce leading bodies at the regional, prefectural and city levels, leading bodies in the organs directly under the region, and leading groups at the departmental and bureau levels. More than 700 people participated in the forums, including professors, research workers, engineers, agronomists, lecturers, and physicians, as well as department chiefs and sections chiefs of party and government organizations, who are all graduates of middle schools or universities.

The forum participated in by intellectual representatives from Nanning was held on 26-27 January. It was presided over by (Zhang Shengzhen), member of the regional CPC committee standing committee and head of its organization department. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the forum.

After analyzing the present state of affairs in the ranks of cadres, which are unable to meet the needs of the region's modernization, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang pointed out: To make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average, better educated and more professionally competent is a very urgent task. But this must first proceed from the leading bodies at various levels. To attain the goal of the four modernizations for leading bodies, one of the practical methods at the present time is to boldly recommend and promote to leading posts at different levels young and middle-aged intellectuals having ability, initiative, political integrity and higher qualifications. In recommending people of talent, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said, attention must be given to three key issues--political criteria, age and level of education. The average age is from 40 to 50 years old, or even younger. Those comrades who will be recommended must have real ability, higher learning and the ability of leadership. All in all, political criteria must be of vital importance. We must recommend people who are honest and upright and uphold the four basic principles. None of the people of three types or five types should be recommended. People who will be recommended can be intellectuals, both party members and non-party member. Attention must be paid to recommending minority nationality and female intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGXI CPPCC SESSION--The fifth session of the Fourth Guangxi CPPCC Committee opened in Nanning on 26 December. Vice Chairman Liao Lianyuan presided at the opening ceremony. Chairman Qiao Xiaoguang delivered the opening speech. He said: This session will study the new constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the new CPPCC constitution, listen to the work report of the regional CPPCC standing committee, and attend the fifth session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress as observers. Vice chairman Huang Qihan then delivered a report on the work of the CPPCC standing committee. A total of 419 CPPCC members are attending the session. [Summary] [HK290213 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Dec 82]

HUBEI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE--The standing committee of the provincial people's congress convened its 19th meeting this morning in Wuchang's Hongshan hotel. The major items on the meeting agenda include: Conveying the spirit of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, discussing the election of the deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the number of deputies to be elected, and listening to a report by the provincial people's government on the work of afforestation. The meeting will also adopt corresponding resolutions and approve some appointments and removals of personnel. The plenary meeting this morning was presided over by Xia Shihou, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Lin Musen, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and deputy chief of the Hubei deputation to the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, conveyed the spirit of the congress session at the meeting. Responsible people of the provincial high level people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and relevant departments of the provincial people's government and all members of the fourth standing committee of the provincial CPPCC who are holding their 29th meeting also attended the meeting this morning. Also attending were responsible people of the municipal people's congress in six municipalities directly subordinate to the provincial authorities including Wuhan and Huangshi. The meeting started group discussions this afternoon. [Text] [HK290651 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82]

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The fifth session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress opened in Changsha on 27 December. Provincial people's congress standing committee chairman Wan Da declared the session open. Governor Sun Guozhi delivered a government work report. In the first part, he expounded on the excellent situation in the province, and in the second he set out the tasks for 1983. There are 1,230 deputies to the session, of whom 1,077 were present

on 27 December. The executive chairmen at the opening ceremony were Wan Da, Guo Sen, [word indistinct] Qiuyue, Yin Ziming, Qi Shuliang, Wang Hanfu, Tao Zhiyhe, Liu Shihong, Wu Zhiyuan, Wong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin, and Liu Chunqiao. In the afternoon provincial planning committee chairman (Bai Yulan) delivered a work report on the execution of plans in 1982 and the draft plans for 1983, and provincial finance department director (Niu Shengxiang) delivered a budget report.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION--The fifth session of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Changsha on 25 December. Over 600 persons are attending the session. CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Ding Weihe presided at the opening ceremony. Chairman Zhou Li delivered the opening speech. Vice Chairman Cheng Xingling delivered a report conveying the spirit of the national CPPCC session and the new CPPCC Charter. Vice Chairman (Yang Dipu) delivered a CPPCC Standing Committee work report. Also present at the opening ceremony were vice chairmen Shang Zijin, Hu Ziyuan, Lu Huilin, Yuan Xuezhi, Zhou Ruhang, Cao Hesun, Chen Yufa, Huang Ligong, Liu Yaqiu, and (Ling Minyou). [Text] [HK260412 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Dec 82]

DENG XIAOPING INSCRIPTION--The seven-character inscription, Comrade Liu Shaoqi's old dwelling, which was recently written by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the advisory commission of the CPC Central Committee, has been sent to the Huaming building in Ningxiang County. It will be used as the horizontal inscribed board of the exhibition hall door of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's old dwelling and shown to visitors. The present horizontal inscribed board of the exhibition hall door of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's old dwelling was preserved by several cooks of the Huaming building district office in the period of the 10-year catastrophe, despite danger. It is now old. In July last year, a letter in the name of the exhibition hall of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's old dwelling was written to the CPC Central Committee, requesting leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee to write an inscription for the horizontal inscribed board of the door of Comrade Liu Shaoqi's old dwelling. Comrade Deng Xiaoping satisfied this desire of the masses. At present, the Ningxiang County Culture Bureau is stepping up the making of this new horizontal inscribed board of the door. [Text] [HK231235 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310GMT 22 Dec 82]

GUANGXI REGIONAL CPPCC--The standing committee of the 4th Regional CPPCC held its 21st meeting this morning. The meeting decided to hold the fifth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC in Nanning on 26 December. The meeting also discussed and approved the draft agenda and schedule of the fifth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC and the draft namelist of the motions examination committee of the fifth session of the Fourth Regional CPPCC. [Text] [HK240230 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 82]

HUNAN RURAL CADRE SELECTION--The provincial CPC committee and people's government recently made a decision to recruit 1,500 district and commune cadres from brigade cadres. The requirements for the cadres are: Supporting the party's line, guiding principles and policies; having an upright character; observing discipline and law; having a strong sense of responsibility for

revolutionary cause; loving rural work; having two years' experience of working in a grassroots unit; having a cultural level of senior middle school graduate or equivalent with lower requirement in this aspect in minority nationality areas; aged around 25, not exceeding 30. The methods of open examination and voluntary application are to be adopted in recruiting cadres. An overall assessment in the fields of political integrity, cultural standard and physique will be conducted to select most qualified candidates. The prefectural and city authorities are responsible for the arrangement of examination and the assessment of testing papers. All relevant departments are now making preparation for the recruitment of cadres. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 83 HK]

GUANGXI PUBLISHES WEEKLY--The GUANGXI QIAOBAO [overseas Chinese newspaper] will be published to the public from April this year. After it is published to the public, it will be published every week. It will mainly publicize the party's principles and policies, report the work of overseas Chinese affairs in all places and the development of and the achievements and experiences in overseas Chinese hometown building, introduce the advanced collectives and individuals among overseas Chinese and reply to questions which concern returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese. [Text] [HK011452 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 83]

HENAN KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE--From 27-31 January, the Henan Provincial Committee of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee held its ninth enlarged standing committee meeting to study and convey the spirit of the third plenary session of the Fifth Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and the speeches of leading comrades in the united front work department of the CPC Central Committee. The meeting discussed the issue of how to create a new situation in the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee work. All standing committee members unanimously declared that under the leadership of the CPC, they must unite as one, make concerted efforts and contribute toward the return of Taiwan to the motherland and achieving the unification of the motherland and the four modernizations. [HK031520 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83]

HUNAN CADRE EMPLOYMENT SYSTEM--The Hunan Provincial Personnel Bureau has reformed the cadre employment system by changing the internal allocation method to the method of inviting applications from the public and employing good candidates. Last year, state relevant departments approved an increase of 3,100 tax cadres in the province. In recruiting these cadres, the provincial personnel bureau recommended the new method to the provincial government for approval. The provincial personnel bureau resolutely broke with old conventions and old methods. When the provincial personnel bureau was recruiting this group of tax cadres, it put up notices on cadre recruitment throughout the province and informed the public of the conditions for cadre recruitment. Some 35,400 people applied for examinations. The provincial personnel department recruited 3,100 from among these 35,400 applicants. The successful candidates have both political integrity and ability. [HK031520 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 83]

HUBEI PREPARES FOR CONGRESS ELECTIONS--The term of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress has expired and the province is now preparing for the next

term in accordance with law. At present, Xiaogan, Xiangyang, Yunyang, Jingzhou, Wuhan and Shashi prefectures and cities have set up their work groups for preparing the election of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Many counties and cities are holding discussions and democratic consultations to nominate candidates. Some places have already drawn up an initial list of candidates for election as deputies. [Text] [HK290543 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83]

GUANGZHOU PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING--The Guangzhou City CPC Committee held an enlarged plenary meeting from 24 to 30 January. The meeting summed up last year's work and decided to focus on two tasks in this year's work: 1) Complete administrative structural reform at city, district and county levels and organize the leadership groups at all levels in accordance with the demand for four transformations of the cadres force; 2) Actively carry out reforms of the economic management setup and enterprise consolidation, and improve economic results. The focus of the administrative structural form is on the government setup. In particular, the economic departments must do a good job in separating party from government and system from system and in division of work between city and districts. It is necessary to grasp reforms at city level in the first half of the year, and complete reforms at district and county levels in the second half. With regard to reforms in the economic management setup, it is necessary to expand to the city's industry, communications, commerce, service trades, capital construction, science and technology, culture and other fields the experiences gained in promoting the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, centered on contracts, in the rural areas. The work of practicing economic responsibility systems in the enterprises and expansion of enterprise decisionmaking powers should be further promoted. [Text] [HK310354 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 Jan 83]

CSO: 4005/440

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES REPORT MEETING IN SHENYANG

SK250750 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to a report filed by our reporter (Hu Zhanfan) from Shenyang, the report meeting of the Shenyang PLA units on supporting the government and cherishing the people and on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs concluded today. The meeting was held to implement the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the military commission of the CPC Central Committee on marking the 40th anniversary of the double-support campaign, whipping up an upsurge in the campaign and cultivating a new type of army-government and army-people relations which embody the socialist spiritual civilization. Li Desheng, member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial CPC committee, and other leading comrades attended the meeting and spoke, Wang Zhengzhu, deputy director of the general logistics department, and Song Ying Hu, director of the mass work department of the general political department, spoke at the meeting on the behalf of the general staff headquarters, the general political department and the general logistics department. Attending the meeting were representatives of units advanced in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, representatives of exemplary families of armymen and representatives of units of the Shenyang PLA units advanced in supporting the government and cherishing the people, from Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces as well as the four leagues, including Ju Ud League, of Nei Monggol autonomous region. The report meeting began on 21 December at the Bayi theater of the Syenyang PLA units. Over 1,500 commanders and fighters attended the opening ceremony.

In his speech, Li Desheng set several requirements with regard to the implementation of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the military commission of the CPC Central Committee on marking the 40th anniversary of the double support campaign and whipping up a mass upsurge in this campaign. He said: The establishment of a new type of army-government and army-people relations should be based on the glorious tradition of the close relations between the army and the people--which are inseparable as fish and water--formed by our party and army during the war years. The new type of army-government and army-people relations should also have communist ideology at their core, be based on the common goal of struggling for the grand cause of the four modernizations and take the building of the two civilizations through

concerted efforts of the army and the people as its principal content. In their treatment of each other, the army and people should display a good style and have the overall situation and unity in mind. They should care for, learn from, support and help each other. Earnest efforts should be made to carry forward traditions, to work as one to build a great wall of steel, to carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future and to work together with one heart to build the two civilizations.

Comrade Li Desheng discusses three requirements with regard to the establishment and development of a new type of army-government and army-people relations which embody socialist spiritual civilization. First, it is essential to enhance the unity between the army and government and between the army and the people while making concerted efforts to build the two civilizations. The 12th National Party Congress reports require that our army be an important force for building the two civilizations. This requirement specifically reflects the purpose of our army in the new period. Building the two civilizations through concerted efforts and promoting the grand unity between the army and government and between the army and people represent the principal task of the double-support work in the new period. The various PLA units should, in cooperation with the local people, carry out activities to contribute to building civilized villages, townships, streets and schools on an even large scale, help the masses combat natural disasters and deal with emergencies and aid them in difficult or hazardous construction projects. PLA units should, in a planned manner help local people build one or two construction projects every year, preferably projects that can yield great benefits and make a good impression on the people.

Second, enhancing army-government and army-people unity while respecting and learning from each other. In the practice of creating a new situation for the four modernizations, local governments and people have created many good practices and acquired some good experience. Many advanced units and advanced examples reflecting the spirit of our age have emerged. Zhao Chune, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and some other comrades are the outstanding examples in this regard. Their advanced deeds and experience are worth our emulation. An important question in the building of the armed forces today is to organize the vast number of commanders and fighters to study scientific and cultural knowledge and specialized skills and bring up more useful people who when they are in the ranks, know how to fight, and when they are in the localities, can engage in construction. To achieve this requires us to learn from the local people with a more humble attitude, broaden our horizons, enrich our knowledge and enhance our abilities so as to create a new situation in the building of armed forces.

Third, enhance army-government and army-people relations by carefully and skillfully handling new problems in the relations between the army and people. With developments and changes in the situation, a number of new developments and problems have cropped up in the relations between the army and government and between the army and people. The troops should make full allowances for local difficulties and take the initiative to consult with and help the localities solve their problems.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

URUMQI PLA PROGRESSIVES GATHERING ENDS

HK250517 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Summary] The Urumqi PLA units congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization concluded in Urumqi on 24 December. Leading comrades of the units including Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Haiqing and (Ma Shen) were present at the closing ceremony. Comrade Wei Youzhu was also present. Leading comrades of the regional party and government Ismail Amat and Qi Guo were in attendance.

During the congress, the participants seriously discussed the speech of Commander Xiao Quanfu and the report of political Commissar Tan Youlin, and listened to introduction of experiences by representatives of 28 units and individuals. They exchanged experiences and studied and formulated measures for creating a new situation in building spiritual civilization in the units.

Comrade Xiao Quanfu announced the opening of the final session. Comrade Wang Enmao made a speech. He stressed: "We must deeply understand from the strategic plane the importance and role of building socialist spiritual civilization. The party committees at all levels must devote their greatest efforts to getting a really good grasp of building socialist spiritual civilization, to meet the new conditions and situation in the building of the units in the new situation. They must apply communist ideology, the fine traditions of the party and army, and revolutionary spirit to fully mobilize the initiative of the cadres and fighters, and contribute to attaining the general goal of army building as set out by the 12th Party Congress."

Wang Enmao pointed out: "In building socialist spiritual civilization, we must enhance the spontaneity of the units in implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. We must fully realize that building socialist spiritual civilization is a major principle in building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. We must do a good job in cultural building, and cultivate and produce more talented people."

"Comrade Wang Enmao demanded that the units regard strengthening education in the party's nationality policy and nationality unity as a major content of their building of socialist spiritual civilization. They should teach the cadres and fighters to profoundly understand the importance of nationality unity and enhance spontaneity in implementing the nationality policies and strengthen-

ing nationality unity. The whole body of commanders and fighters in the military region must have the idea of nationality unity, understand the nationality policies, stress nationality unity, and do good things for promoting this unity."

Wang Enmao also called on the units to further promote the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

The Urumqi PLA units held a commendation rally during the afternoon of present awards and commendations to 138 representatives of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. Responsible persons of the units including Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Haiqing, (Ma Shen), (Aidezuofo Hasimu), Kang Lize, and Liu Ling, attended the rally. Also present was Comrade Wei Youshu.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'LIAONING RIBAO' URGES ADVANCING MILITIA WORK

SK241406 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by He Youshan [4421 1429 1472]: "Bring About a Higher Level in Militia Work"]

[Text] As various fronts make efforts to create a new situation in their work under the inspiration of the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, departments in charge of militia work should also strive to do so.

After smashing the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has scored marked achievements in building militia forces. At present, we should exert sustained efforts to create a new situation in our militia work and to bring about a higher level in this work. By setting forth high-level work standards and a starting point, a good job must be done in putting the militia [to] work on a solid foundation organizationally, politically and militarily so as to make due contributions to building China into a socialist country with the four modernizations and highly-developed civilization and democracy and to make new contributions to training new communist successors by focusing on building the two civilizations.

The key to creating a new situation in work lies in studying the new situation and solving new problems. New things will naturally emerge one after another under the new situation, urging us not to follow the out-of-date ideas and rules of the past. We should unify our thinking and acts by implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines to continuously eliminate the "leftist" influence, to emancipate our minds, to act boldly and to concentrate our efforts on the weak link of work and on the crucial point of solving new problems. Efforts should be made to conduct investigation and study on the weak link, difficulty and the focal point of work in specific areas or units. The weak link is what we have not attached importance to, not exerted all-out efforts on, not achieved great results in and not done even up to average. What is called the difficulty is what we have not known well, not been able to improve and not been able to overcome through all-out efforts. What is called the focal point is that there are relatively more problems in the sector of work that need to be solved urgently and involve the entire work. As we have done well in attacking a stronghold in the war years, we should attack these factors and make our work breakthroughs. When one of these factors is overcome, it would affect others and would bring about work development in depth and a steady increase of work results.

To proceed, economic construction requires a large number of "sensible personnel" and a down-to-earth workstyle. To create a new situation in militia work also requires an outstanding contingent of workers and a high revolutionary spirit. Over the past few years, we have improved militia equipment, reformed militia training and increased militia activities. All of this urges us to further upgrade our ideological level and professional ability to meet the needs of the newly changed situation. They also urge us to foster a strict workstyle in which we do what we say and we engage in the work until getting results, as well as matching our determination and plans to our action so as to bring about a new situation in work at an early date.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHENGDU PLA COMMANDER WANG CHENGHAN ON MILITIA WORK

HK280232 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, at a recent work conference held by the Chengdu PLA units, Commander Wang Chenghan affirmed the successes in militia work in Sichuan and Xizang in 1982 and stressed: further strengthening militia building and striving to create a new situation in militia work is a long-term strategic task for the whole party and the whole army.

Comrade Wang Chenghan said: Sichuan Province and Xizang autonomous region have completed the readjustment of the militia organizations. As a result of this readjustment, the militia ranks are smaller in number but highly trained, their organization is more rational, and the grassroots organizations are on a sound basis. In militia training in 1982, methods were reformed and new subjects introduced, while quality was improved. The various localities have also gradually established a political education system and put it on a sound basis.

Comrade Wang Chenghan pointed out: Strengthening militia building is a long-term strategic task for the whole party and the whole army. He demanded that Xizang Military District grasp the PLA units on the one hand and the militia on the other. The military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments must devote their main efforts to promoting militia building. In 1983 Xizang must complete the task of expanding the establishment of the primary militia. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in compiling registers and statistics of the reserve force, have a clear idea of changes regarding ex-servicemen, promote the two combinations and continue to make preparations for troop mobilization in wartime. Preparatory work should be carried out for expanding the establishment of the PLA units in wartime, and rapid mobilization experiences should be probed.

He said: Militia training should be carried out under the premise of avoiding affecting production. It is necessary to pay attention to solving problems of lack of combination between organization and training, maintain a stable number of personnel taking part in training, and constantly improve training quality. It is necessary to take good care of arms and equipment and prevent accidents.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA UNITS MEET TO CONVEY NPC GUIDELINES

OW230549 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] On 18 December, the Nanjing PLA units held a meeting at the Nanjing people's Great Hall to convey the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth NPC and call on all officers and men to strive to become examples in studying, propagating and implementing the new constitution; contributing their efforts to the realization of the sixth 5-year plan and creating a new situation for the Nanjing PLA units.

Wei Jingshan, deputy to the fifth session of the fifth NPC and director of the political department [of the Nanjing PLA units] chaired the meeting. Present at the meeting were Commander Xiang Shouzhi, Political Commissar Guo Linxiang, Deputy Commanders Tang Shudi and (Wang Zibo), Deputy Political Commissars Wang Jingmin and Li Baoqi of the Nanjing PLA units; member of the central discipline inspection commission Zhan Danan; advisors to the Nanjing PLA units Huang Zhentang, (Zhao Jun), Yan Guang and Wang Wenmo; deputies to the fifth session of the fifth NPC Zhang Xiqin, Deng Yue and Zeng Siyu; as well as cadres of the leading organizations of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu provincial military district and some military institutes and schools in Nanjing totalling more than 3,100 people.

During the meeting, Li Baoqi, fifth NPC deputy and deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, gave a general description of the fifth session of the fifth NPC and conveyed its fundamental guidelines. Guo Linxiang, deputy to the fifth session of the fifth NPC and political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, put forward four requirements with regard to how the Nanjing PLA units should study and implement the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth NPC and create a new situation for themselves. He said:

1. It is necessary to study and publicize the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth NPC in a big way. The guidelines must be studied along with the documents of the 12th Party Congress. Leading cadres must take the initiative in study and go down to the grassroot units to give lectures and assist their study.
2. It is necessary to continue to eradicate the influence of left ideology and raise the consciousness of being highly at one with the party Central Committee politically and ideologically.

3. It is necessary to energetically strengthen the building of the leading group.

4. It is necessary to use the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth NPC as a motive force to spur on various projects and encourage creation.

Guo Linxiang added: The year 1983 is one for development and advancing forward. We must, guided by the 12th Party Congress and the fifth session of the fifth NPC, heighten our spirit, make concerted efforts, work energetically and strive to create a new situation.

Before the meeting concluded, Commander Xiang Shouzhi delivered a speech on how the Nanjing PLA units should carry out the two fundamental functions prescribed in the new constitution.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JINAN PLA UNITS HOLD LOGISTICS WORK CONFERENCE

SK240138 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] The Jinan PLA units recently held a logistics work conference, stressing that modern war has set increasingly higher demands on the logistics work. It will be impossible to win a victory in war without a strong guarantee of supplies from the logistics departments. Leading cadres of the logistics departments at all levels must enhance spirit, work hard and personnel of logistics departments in creating a new situation in the logistics work of the PLA units so as to keep abreast of the needs for PLA building and for modern war.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Pan Qiqi, (Zhang Zhi), Xu Chunyang and (Zheng Zhaoqi). (Zheng Zhaoqi), director of the logistics department of the Jinan PLA units, relayed the guidelines of the all-army logistics work conference. Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, Chen Renhong, political commissar, and Li Suiying, deputy commander, delivered speeches.

The conference pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session, great achievements have been made in the logistics work of the Jinan PLA units. At present and in the days to come, the main tasks of the PLA units' logistics work are and will be to strengthen education and training, attend to fostering talented persons so as to build cadre ranks that are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally competent, do a good job in ideological and political work in line with the reality of the logistics work and strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization so as to enable all logistics work personnel to become red managers in doing pioneering work and in managing money affairs with industry and thrift. Logistics work also includes strengthening preparedness against war, establishing organizations that are capable, and highly efficient and have combat strength, intensifying the general capability of logistics departments in ensuring supplies, catering to the needs of the grassroots, actively giving help to the PLA units in solving practical problems, improving facilities for the livelihood of the PLA units, carrying out scientific research activities, adopting advanced technology and improving work efficiency.

The conference stressed that efforts must be made to fulfill the task of creating a new situation in the logistics work of the PLA units and to correctly handling relations between work and training--to fostering competent persons between peacetime and wartime, to improving the ability of logistics organizations in commanding and in ensuring supplies--and between supply and management, so as to raise the management work of the logistics departments to a new level.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA UNITS HOLD LOGISTICS CONFERENCE

OW251547 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] (Cheng Tongjiao), director of the logistics department of the Nanjing PLA units, spoke at a recent logistic conference on how to create a new situation in logistics work in the next 3 years. He laid down a seven-point requirement for PLA commanders and fighters.

1. Organizational building needs to be further strengthened;
2. A new break-through is needed in cadre education and training;
3. New development is called for in scientific research and technological innovations;
4. New progress is needed in combat readiness;
5. The level of management needs to be raised;
6. The work to increase income and reduce expenditures needs to show new results; and
7. New changes are needed in ideology and work styles.

The logistic conference of the Nanjing PLA units was held in Nanjing during 16-22 December.

Comrades attending the meeting studied important directives issued by leading comrades of the central military commission and heard a report to convey the guidelines of the all-army logistics work conference.

Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, spoke at the meeting. He called on all logistics personnel to diligently study cultural and professional knowledge, raise their level of scientific management and be good "red" managers.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUZHOU PLA COMMANDER STRESSES SCIENCE, CULTURE

OW231246 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Fuzhou PLA units in late November held a meeting of representatives of advanced units and persons in scientific and cultural education in Fuzhou. The meeting seriously summed up the PLA's work in scientific and cultural education since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, commended advanced units and persons and exchanged experience.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: only by constantly eliminating the influence of "leftist" thinking and freeing ourselves from the concept of small-scale production, can we put scientific and cultural education in a strategic position and create a new situation in the PLA's scientific and cultural education.

Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, were attending the fifth session of the fifth national people's congress in Beijing, and gave special instructions over the telephone on convening the meeting well. They emphasized: scientific and cultural education is a task of strategic importance. Without scientific and cultural knowledge, it is difficult for us to undertake the four modernizations and to build a modern, regular and revolutionary army. To despise science and culture is in fact a reflection of "leftist" thinking. While we are stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we must integrate ideological education with cultural education, use and politically trust intellectuals, strive to strengthen cultural education among the troops, raise the educational level of cadres and fighters by every possible means and turn them into qualified personnel for the defense of the motherland and the four modernizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Fuzhou PLA units have made great efforts to develop scientific and cultural education and scored great successes. At present, more than 35,000 cadres and fighters have passed evaluation and received junior middle school level diplomas. Ninety percent of the cadres with only primary school education have raised their educational level to that of junior middle school.

The meeting seriously studied how to create a new situation in the PLA's scientific and cultural education.

The consensus was: First, it is necessary to thoroughly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in order to enhance understanding of the strategic significance of scientific and cultural education. It is necessary to overcome the shortsighted concept of small-scale production, pay attention to the troops' scientific and cultural education in view of its strategic importance, and raise the educational level of cadres and fighters by a big margin in several years. Second, it is necessary to seriously train the cadres on a rotational basis, work out plans and adopt measures to strive to generally raise the educational level of cadres to that of senior middle school or secondary vocational school graduates by 1990 or sooner in accordance with the demands set by the decision made by the party Central Committee and the State Council on cadres' education and in the light of the actual situation. Third, from now on, the educational level must be considered in using and promoting cadres. It is necessary to consider simultaneously OPE's educational background, academic performance, work experience and work performance and send those cadres who possess both political integrity and ability and have higher education to college-level schools in order to gradually improve the backwardness in the educational level of the cadre force. Fourth, it is necessary to constantly sum up new ways of schooling that suit the PLA's characteristics; to run accelerated courses, cadres training classes, classes for applicants of college entrance examination and specialized technical classes; and to organize scientific and technological lectures. It is necessary to support the cadres in attending various schools such as local sparetime colleges, television college courses and correspondence college courses, and to open up a broad avenue and create good conditions for the cadres and fighters to study and thus fully arouse their enthusiasm for studying science and raising educational level.

Present at the meeting were 126 persons, including representatives of advanced PLA units in scientific and cultural educational and representatives of outstanding teachers and students. Liu Bo, director of the political department of the Fuzhou PLA units, presided over the meeting. Cao Pun, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, addressed the meeting. He Qingyu, deputy director of the political department of the Fuzhou PLA units, made a summing-up work report. A representative [or representatives] of the PLA general political department also attended the meeting.

Also present at the meeting were Tian Shizing and Yan Hong, leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units, who awarded certificates of merit and prized to 27 advanced units, 18 outstanding teachers and 24 outstanding students.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SOUTH JIANGXI GUERRILLA WARFARE

HK011321 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Tan Zhenlin [6223 7201 2651]: "Preface to 'Three Years of Guerrilla Warfare in South Jiangxi'"--"Recently Published by the People's Publishing House"]

[Text] Comrade Chen Pixian wrote this work on 3 years of guerrilla warfare in South Jiangxi. He asked me to say something for this book as a preface. What should I say? I have much to say. But after that many years, things are after all not so fresh in my memory.

However, I have read over this work by Comrade Chen Pixian with great relish. The "3 years of guerrilla warfare in South Jiangxi" deals with a chapter of soul-stirring history. Today, almost half a century has passed since then. This is a literary work of great value. It is actually a work on war history and not just an account of recollections. It is written in a simple and clear style and is also very complete. Its liveliness is tempered with great austerity. In itself, it carries historical significance. It begins with the month of October, or the autumn of 1934.

At that time, Chiang Kai-shek had massed heavy forces under his personal command, with generals from Nazi Germany as advisers. They gradually advanced on our central revolutionary base in line with a blockhouse policy. On the other hand, the leaders of our party made dogmatist mistakes. The result was that the various main components of our Red Army could not develop and expand, nor could they switch over to enter the anti-Japanese war. All they could do was withdraw from the central revolutionary base and head northward instead of joining in the anti-Japanese war. Therefore, the Red Army forces compelled under these circumstances to remain in eight provinces in the south faced a powerful enemy. The brilliantly fought 3 years of guerrilla warfare under tough conditions. Not until the "7 July" incident in the summer of 1937 with an overall outbreak of the anti-Japanese war did a new historical stage begin.

From a historical point of view, the work "3 years of guerrilla warfare in South Jiangxi" traces the history of 3 years of warfare in South Jiangxi, its whole process of development, and its important aspects or its highlights. It spells out [words indistinct] account of many ordinary fighters and heroic figures fighting their way across towering mountains and through dense forests. With courage and resourcefulness, they thought nothing of shedding their own

blood and sacrificing their own lives. They were loyal to the party and devoted to the people. They gave their all, carving out a revolutionary path to victory.

Much space in the work is devoted to Comrade Chen Yi's experiences and actions, his heroic poise and smiling expression, and his many speeches. Comrade Chen Yi used language that was lively, jocular and also thought-provoking. It was to the point and highly original. Of the poems written by Comrade Chen Yi, the piece "on guerrilla warfare in South Jiangxi" sang the praises of a lise of battle in this given historical period, giving expression to thinking in the form of images. In his work, and especially in chapters VI and VIII, Comrade Pixian cites many concrete deeds and lively examples providing copious notes for this poem. This enables the readers to better understand how tough and how important the 3-year guerrilla war in the south was.

It was the movement of the main forces of the Red Army to the north to enter the war of resistance against Japan and the guerrilla warfare in eight provinces in the south, coupled with the stiff resistance offered by the army of volunteers in the northeast and the battle to safeguard the country on the front of the great wall, that got the gunfire of the national anti-Japanese war off to a resounding start. The close cooperation of the people through the country with their mass struggles in various forms to fight Japan and save the country, kept Chiang Kai-shek pinned down day and night by the anti-Japanese efforts. He could not check the advance of the Red Army northward. Still less could he suppress the brave activities of the guerrilla forces. He was finally compelled to participate in the national anti-Japanese war.

It was the guerrilla warfare in the south that held off the Chiang Kai-shek forces at the beginning of the Red Army's long march. This enabled our main forces to advance in big strides. It also enabled us to preserve and safeguard the seeds of revolution in the subsequent 3 years. The sparks of revolution were kept alive and eventually started to produce a tremendous effect. The bright red flag was hoisted and the people's confidence was strengthened. In bloody battles fought against overwhelming odds, a number of backbone cadres were trained for our party. They gradually developed into a great revolutionary armed force. Just as the Red Army on the long march was the predecessor of the eighth route army, so the guerrilla force in the south later became the new fourth army.

This book is an epic graphic account of 1,000 days and nights. The readers can see how the red guerrilla forces in the rear far away from the party Central Committee overcame the influence of leftist mistakes and solved in a down-to-earth manner all difficult problems facing them, with reality in mind, and how they relied on the strength of the masses of people to smash the "cleanup efforts" of a well equipped enemy outnumbering us 30 or 50 times and achieved political and military victories, one after another.

This book written by Comrade Pixian by chiefly drawing on his personal experiences in the Jiangxi-Guangdong border struggle and by combining the recollections of the comrades of the guerrilla zones in various areas is a good one. At that time, Xiang Ying, Chen Yi and other leadership comrades appointed by the party Central Committee were there. The hardcore party leadership organs were also located there. Comrade Pixian also happened to be there. So his

account of the struggle from his personal experience is representative of quite a large part of the guerrilla warfare in eight provinces in the south. However, he wrote little about himself and devoted more space to portraying the images of leaders and the collective image projected by fighters and the people. This work is written in chronological order, and is quite inclusive. It cites individual cases to describe what is general. It gives the readers an idea of how the then important policy decisions were formed and how the masses carried them out and thus provides an idea of the 3 years of guerrilla warfare as a whole.

However, various guerrilla zones had their own features and points of emphasis. For example, some zones concentrated forces on attack from all sides and wiped out many people of the landlord armed forces where Chiang Kai-shek's main forces had not reached. This was a source of inspiration to the people of the Chiang-occupied areas. Though we also suffered some losses, this boosted the development of the anti-Japanese campaign. Some other zones were old areas or guerrilla zones of over 10 years' standing. The landlord armed forces and the village heads under the Bao-Jia system were entirely under our control. Our actions there were chiefly directed against Chiang Kai-shek's main forces. These main forces always had weaknesses in their actions. We acquainted ourselves with these weaknesses in time. Thus we missed no opportunity wiping out the enemy's main army units, one by one.

At that time, I was with Zhang Dingcheng, Deng Zihui and other comrades. We got involved with the enemy in West Fujian all the time. The links between various guerrilla zones were then severed by the enemy. But all of us were subjected to a common drastic test and shared the same fate. All the time we stood by each other rendering mutual support and uniting in the face of a common enemy. So, the reading of this book again brings back to my mind the battle scenes at that time. I feel duty-bound to recommend it to others.

The Red Army's long march took 1 year and covered 25,000 li. The guerrilla warfare in the south lasted 3 years. The hardships of struggle were also rare. But our commanders and fighters did not bow to difficulties. This was a result of Comrade Mao Zedong's never relaxing political and ideological education after the founding of the revolutionary army. The revolutionary army tested itself in revolutionary practice. This was the case yesterday. The same is true today and also tomorrow. Young comrades, take up and read this book! This will have a wholesome effect on our great and difficult cause of modernization.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO' ARTICLE MOURNS COMMANDER

HK310709 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Pan Yan [3382 8598]: "Imperishable Noble Spirit of the Brave Commander in Battle--Deeply Mourning Comrade Yang Yong"]

[Text] Comrade Yang Yong and I spent most of our time on the battlefield covered by the smoke of gunpowder. When I got to know him, the first deep impression he made on me was that he had a talent for organizing an army and directing war. At that time, the 7th column had been recently set up in the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Hena military region. This column was composed of fighters from all parts of the country, and its fighting capacity was weak. I felt unsure whether the army unit was equal to the most formidable tasks and I was worried about it. However, Commander Yang told me: "Soldiers are bound to follow their officers; the fighting capacity of an army unit is strengthened through training and on the battleground." While making efforts toward army building, he led the army units to fight vigorously. In early 1946, the 7th column and the fraternal army units annihilated over 20,000 enemy troops and captured one city after another, namely Yuncheng, Juye, Jiaxiang and Jining, on the battlefield in Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan, after the battles, the combat effectiveness of the army was heightened to a great extent. This event greatly inspired me. From then on, I used to study, to understand and learn carefully from his art of military command and organization during the course of each battle and after the campaign.

Comrade Yang Yong always carried out the orders and instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee, Chairman Mao, Liu (Bocheng) and Deng (Xiaoping), with no two ways about it. He never complained of hardship or suffering, however great. He always told us: "Hardship is the beginning of triumph, and after suffering comes happiness." Crossing over Dabie Mountain, and the areas flooded by the Huanghe River and crossing the Shahe, Honghe, Sheruhe and Huaihe Rivers, a vast muddy marshland can be seen; it makes people shrink back at the sight of it. Comrade Yang Yong said: "We have already marched through snowy mountains, grasslands and over Luding Bridge. I don't believe that we cannot pass through the areas flooded by the Huanghe River and cross a few rivers!" Then he took the lead of the soldiers and marched forward courageously. All cadres and fighters were encouraged by his deeds. Under his leadership, the troops victoriously crossed several rivers and passed through some small inaccessible paths and finally arrived at Dabie Mountain. During the march into

the great southwest, the KMT troops burned all bridges and destroyed roads along the way in an attempt to delay the action of our army units. To gain time and speed, Comrade Yang Yong joined the engineering troops in transporting timber, removing stones and repairing bridges and roads. He marched on foot together with the troops on many occasions. Influenced by his deeds, the army units overcame various difficulties caused by bad weather, muddy roads, inaccessible rivers and shortage of military supplies. We traveled day and night over 5,370 li for more than 100 days and went through over 50 battles. With the aid of fraternal regiments, we annihilated over 37,000 enemy troops by adopting pursuing and outflanking tactics. And liberated 21 cities or countries including Guiyang City, fulfilling the arduous task of the outflanking campaign in Sichuan and the Chengdu campaign.

During the campaign, Comrade Yang Yong led staff officers to survey the terrain, make investigations, choose targets for attack make correct judgement of the situation and seize the right opportunity for battle. I remember that in the Huaihai campaign our column rapidly checked the enemy 12th Army in the Whohe and Banqiaoji areas. The Huangwei Army, which was pinned down by our troops in the Shuangduiji area, suffered a heavy blow. The enemy intended to escape. At the beginning, we, the staff officers, failed to correctly judge the escape direction of the enemy. One day, after a short cease-fire by both sides just past midday, enemy planes suddenly bombed the northwest area of our position which formed a line through the front of the enemy position. Taking cover in the air-raid dugout, Comrade Yang Yong observed the bombing targets and positions of the enemy planes and he said to me: "Old Pan, the intentions of the enemy are clear; they have departed from their normal behavior by bombing our position in order to signal their troops to break out of the encirclement. The bombing direction of the enemy is to indicate the way for them to escape." In accordance with Comrade Yang Yong's judgement, I immediately made preparations for a counterattack against the enemy, which intended to break out of the encirclement. Just as we expected, the enemy troops did it by night northwest of the Shuangduiji area. The fleeing enemy was vigorously checked by us. Finally, over 120,000 crack troops of Huang Wei's 12th army were annihilated due to close coordination and joint efforts by various fraternal army units.

I think Comrade Yang Yong became a militarily and politically outstanding commander who was good in commanding troops, in coping with complicated situations on the battlefield and in taking the initiative in war because he studied hard. In the years when he was burdened with pressing military duties, he worked hard to study the military concept of Chairman Mao and he used to make personal contact with Liu and Deng to grasp the essence of the instructions issued by the higher authorities. For this reason, he fought heroically; he had evolved a style of making resolute decisions, adopting flexible tactics in commanding troops and launching offensives or defenses on the battlefield. In July 1947 the enemy in Yuncheng town in southwest Shandong Province was encircled by our troops. They were the division headquarters and two brigades belonging to the KMT 55th division. The enemy was good at defending a position. Groups of bunkers were deployed by the enemy around Yuncheng. Facing the strong enemy and according to the Liu-deng's experiences such as "in capturing a town, troops must choose a weak spot on the enemy's flanks and a favorable spot for attack and concentrate forces in order to break through." Comrade Yang Yong immediately ordered the 20th brigade to launch a main attack against the facilities located in the south of the town; the 1st brigade to attack the west of the town; the

2d brigade to help other brigades attack the northern part of the town; and the 19th brigade to be assigned to the east of the town to be ready to annihilate the enemy trying to flee toward the east. After penetrating the weak spots of the enemy forces, which were finally annihilated. After a fierce fight during the night, 15,000 enemy troops of the 55th division headquarters and 29th and 74th brigades were annihilated. This was commended by the leaders Liu and Deng. After the Yuncheng battle, our 1st column led by Comrade Yang Yong rapidly organized forces to assault Liuyingji. Liuyingji was a small village occupied by over 10,000 enemy troops. In order to wipe out the enemy troops at one swoop, a plan was worked out for our column and the 6th column to encircle and assault the enemy from the south, north and west of the village. However, Comrade Yang Yong thought that the enemy would concentrate its strength if we gave him no other choice and then we might suffer heavy losses, so it would be better to lure the enemy onto the field in order to annihilate it there while it was thrown into confusion in an attempt to escape. This decision was approved by the political Commissar Deng Xiaoping. There was extensive low-lying land southeast of Liuyingji and Comrade Yang Yong decided to adopt the method of "blocking three sides and leaving an outlet," providing a false route of retreat for the enemy to "escape." In order to make the enemy feel "safe," according to the instruction issued by Comrade Yang Yong. A blackout was imposed at night on the cultural troupe, the wireless communications units and clinic and other units directly under the columns. Being driven to the wall and thinking that there was no other way to escape, the entire enemy fell into the trap set by us that night. We annihilated the entire enemy division, equivalent to two armies, in a battle lasting 3 days, thereby setting an example in the mobile war.

The military ability of Comrade Yang Yong was based on a deep-seated hatred for the enemy and love for friends. He could be compared with a steel knife which could never be blunted or a hunter who could shoot the fierce wild beast. During the liberation of southwest China, a group of remnants of the KMT troops revolted and crossed over under pressure from our massive forces in the Guizhou region. Afterward, when the main strength of our army moved to assault Chengdu in Sichuan Province, they turned traitor and murdered our staff members. Undermining our newly gained political power. Commander Yang Yong was very angry and he instructed army units to overcome all difficulties and to go all out to annihilate the bandit troops and not let one escape. He told me: "It would be a disgrace to our 5th army to leave a bandit alive!" After the invasion of Korea by U.S. imperialism, Comrade Yang Yong took care of the military and government work in Guizhou. He said to me: "The American devils are disgusting. They brought suffering to the Chinese people by backing Chiang Kai-shek in the civil war. I am going to write a report to Commanders Liu, Deng and he and to the party Central Committee urging them to let me go to Korea to fight the American devils. I will not come back until the American devils are defeated!" However, he cherished our comrades. He never said a word or did a thing that would disrupt unity. He was tolerant of opinions different from his own for the people's interests. During the "cultural revolution," he was maltreated by the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and suffered mental and physical torture. After he went back again to his office, he did not hate those who took part in torturing him. He always said: "Those who tortured me were Lin Biao and Jiang Qing forming a group of evildoers and those who made me suffer were also victims in a sense. I also sometimes made mistakes. These things are now over so let us forget them."

I worked with Comrade Yang Yong for over 20 years and I was filled with joy and seemed to have inexhaustible energy because he used to treat people sincerely, to respect them, to have confidence in them and to give them a free hand in their work. Comrade Yang Yong said: "A leading cadre should make his subordinates fully competent." He never was bossy in his work and he always discussed with us problems we encountered in our work. He was always polite and amiable in listening to our opinions, he was ready to fully affirm the valuable and rational proposals which we put forward. He fully respected his subordinates in their functions and powers and never interfered in the tasks he assigned to us.

He would bear responsibility for mistakes committed by his subordinates. It happened that a leading cadre did not arrive in good time at a battle which took place in northern Henan Province because he lowered his guard and took the enemy lightly. A number of enemy troops escaped and he was criticized by the senior officer of the field army. When this was reported to Commander Yang Yong, he did not blame anyone or anything but himself. All comrades who were present were deeply touched by his deeds. The leading cadre who had committed an error made a point of not repeating the mistake. Comrade Yang never mentioned his merits when we won in battle and he always stressed that it was due to the orders of the higher authorities and the efforts made at all cost by the commanders and fighters. During the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, he appeared a couple of times in the documentary film "Ode to Heroes." He let photographers shoot other commanders and fighters, the Korean people and officers at lower level. Finally, he had no choice but to let the cameramen shoot him three times. Last year, Comrade Yang Yong was specially invited by Guizhou Province to write his reminiscences of the war of liberation in the great southwest of China. However, he did not agree; he told the comrades from the province the liberation of southwest China was due to the wise policy adopted by the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao and the correct orders issued by leading cadres Liu, Deng and He. He said he had done nothing and that even if we had done a little, we had only done our duty and it was not worth writing about. The Guizhou provincial CPPCC assigned some people to see me and I was requested to persuade Comrade Yang Yong to write his historical reminiscences in order to educate our younger generations. Yang Yong said: "I would like to describe the people of all nationalities in Guizhou, the provincial party organizations and the martyrs who gave their lives to the cause of liberation of the Guizhou people." He added: "When writing reminiscences, we should allow for unforeseen circumstances. We must write to a certain point and never go beyond it or indulge in self-praise." Comrade Yang Yong revised the reminiscences carefully when he was seriously ill. He did not state how he directed the war in the final version of "reminiscences of the liberation of Guizhou." After reading the article, some leading cadres in Guizhou Province said: "Comrade Yang Yong is strict with himself and modest and prudent. This noble deed serves as a good example for us."

Militarily, politically and ideologically, Comrade Yang Yong always serves as a good example for me. People will never forget such a good comrade and a good leading cadre like him. His noble quality and revolutionary spirit will always encourage me to speed up the revolutionization, modernization and regular building of the army units and to create a new situation in military work in line with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. In this way I express my mourning for his death.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING PLA SETS UP RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW110443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 7 Feb 83

[By reporter Jiang Qingzhao]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--To cope with the needs of the needs of modernizing and regularizing a revolutionary army, the Beijing PLA units have decided to universally implement the job responsibility system and strive to create a new situation for army building. This was announced by Beijing PLA units Commander Qin Jiwei at a meeting of office cadres for mobilization and reform arrangements held today.

At today's meeting, a leading comrade of a certain mechanized regiment introduced the regiment's experience in implementing the job responsibility system among cadres. Praising this regiment's courageous spirit in reforming and blazing new trails, Qin Jiwei called on all subordinate units to earnestly study and popularize this regiment's experience and set up job responsibility among personnel at all levels and under different categories, to promote reform as a whole. He said: Reforming the army is a very strenuous task, we must raise our understanding, carry out reform in accordance with the actual conditions and characteristics of the units concerned, and gradually promote reform from selected localities to general areas to cope with the new developing situation.

Qin Jiwei said: In setting up the job responsibility system in army units, it is necessary to link responsibilities, limits of authority and awards and punishments. The job responsibility system for personnel at all levels and categories must contain the "four have's": Have well-defined specific responsibilities, have clearly marked limits of authority, have criteria and system of inspection and evaluation, and have measures for awards and punishments. In the meantime, it is necessary to strengthen education on communist ideology and correctly handle relations between the responsibility system and the sense of responsibility and relations between performance of prescribed duties and cooperation in unity to avoid having each unit going its own way. It is essential to improve the cadres' ability to do their job responsibly, to make them qualified for the job.

Qin Jiwei called on leading cadres at all levels to stand in the van of reform and to support and lead reform.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS TEA PARTY

HK081412 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 6 February, the Xizang Military District held a tea party of cadres, fighters and workers of minority nationalities to celebrate the Spring Festival and the new year of the lunar calendar used by the Zang nationality. Attending the tea party were some 100 representatives of cadres, fighters and workers of the Zang, Monba, Hui, Miao, Manchu, Korean, Yi, Nahsi and Han nationalities, Frtyathe headquarters, political department and logistics department of the Xizang Military District and PLA units stationed in Lhasa. Responsible comrades of the Xizang Military District, including Sun Yushan, Wang Juquan, (Ma Dejie), (Jiang Hongquan) and (Wu Jian), also attend the tea party.

In his speech, deputy political Commissar (Wu Jian) praised the cadres, fighters and workers of various nationalities in the PLA units of the military district for seriously studying the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC and for contributing toward creating a new situation in all fields of PLA units' work. He said: "the military district CPC committee has attached great importance to training cadres of minority nationalities. Under party cultivation, cadres, fighters and workers of minority nationalities have grown up strong and healthy in PLA units. They have worked hard on all fronts and at their own posts. They have played an increasingly important part in building PLA units. A large number of advanced figures have emerged from among them. Many of the comrades have been promoted to leadership posts at all levels."

(Wu Jian) said: with the Spring Festival and the new year of the lunar calendar used by the Zang nationality soon approaching, we extend our thanks and greetings to cadres, fighters and workers of minority nationalities. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th Congress, we hope that you will continue to play the necessary part in building Xizang and PLA units and make new contributions toward creating a new situation in PLA units' work, pushing forward the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization, defending the frontier and building border defense."

In their speeches, representatives of cadres, fighters and workers of various nationalities unanimously thanked party organizations at all levels of PLA units for their concern for and training of cadres, fighters and workers of minority nationalities. Political Commissar Sun Yusan and Deputy Commander (Ma Dejie) also spoke at the tea party, extending greetings to everyone.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMFORT DELEGATIONS VISIT MILITARY DISTRICT

HK020411 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Report: "Regional Party and Government Leaders go to the Ningxia Military District to Convey Their Regards"]

[Text] On 20 January, the support-the-army comfort delegations of Ningxia autonomous region for the 1983 Spring Festival held a comfort meeting to convey cordial regards to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Ningxia Military District.

Yesterday morning, at the office of the Ningxia Military District, the regional party and government comfort delegations were warmly welcomed by more than a thousand commanders and fighters beating on gongs and drums.

At the meeting, Li Yunhe, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, first extended cordial regards and holiday greetings to all the commanders and fighters of the Ningxia Military District on behalf of the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the CPPCC regional committee and people of all nationalities in the region. Comrade Li Yunhe introduced the present excellent situation in the region to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Ningxia Military District and highly praised their great contributions to unit and militia work and to safeguarding the region's four modernizations. He said: Last year, by giving play to the glorious traditions of our army, strictly enforcing the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, conscientiously implementing the party's policy for nationalities, exemplarily carrying out the policies and decrees of the state, actively helping the localities to maintain public order, developing in depth the building of spiritual civilization, successfully handling the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people and supporting the industrial and agricultural production of our region, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Ningxia Military District received warm praises from people of various nationalities in our region. A brand new situation has now appeared in army, government, servicemen and civilians unity. Li Yunhe said in conclusion: a new year has begun. Under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, we must continue to give play to the glorious traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and

martyrs, rise with force and vigor, further strengthen army, government, servicemen and civilian unity, and work diligently to accomplish the various militant tasks put forward by the 12th Party Congress.

At the meeting Lin Shan, political commissar of the Ningxia Military District, on behalf of the Lecuejthip organs and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Ningxia Military District, expressed warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to all the comrades of the comfort delegations. He said: For a long time the regional party committee and regional people's government have given play to our party's glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, and insisted on paying special attention to this work, conscientiously implemented the various special treatment policies of the party and promoted unit education and training, combat readiness work and militia work. Comrade Lin Shan said: The coming Spring Festival is the first Spring Festival since the holding of the 12th Party Congress, and it is also the 40th anniversary of the support the government and cherish the people, and support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs movement started by the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao in Yanan. We must conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress in the new year. We must carry out support the government and cherish the people education among the units, and strive to make a success of the work of cherishing the people.

Leading Comrades Li Xuezhi, Ma Xin, Ma Qingnian and Wang Jinzhang of the regional party and government as well as party and government of Yinchuan City and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the prefecture and city also took part in yesterday morning's comfort activities.

Starting from 20 January, the support-the-army comfort delegations of the autonomous region for the 1983 Spring Festival, led separately by responsible regional party and government Comrades Li Yunhe, Li Li, Ma Tengai and Cheng Hao, will go to Yinchuan, Shizuishan, Yinnan and Guyuan. They will visit and convey greetings to the Ningxia Military District and the various army units, people's armed forces, police units as well as disabled and sick personnel of units stationed in Ningxia.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

XIAO HUA STRESSES REFORMS IN PLA WORK

HK030323 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, on 29 January, when conveying Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report on the four modernizations drive and on reforms, Lanzhou PLA units political Commissar Xiao Hua said to a meeting of cadres at and above regimental level of the Lanzhou PLA organs and units that they should apply the ideology of reform to guide their work and do their work in the spirit of reform.

Comrade Xiao Hua said: Reform is the guiding ideology for building the four modernizations and also for all work in the PLA. The military, political, and logistics departments in the PLA have to carry out a lot of reforms. Take political work, for instance; there are many new features about the fighters of the 1980's, and it is no good looking at them from old viewpoints or applying old methods in doing political work for them. We must therefore carry out bold reforms in political education and find a set of new methods effective in the new period.

Again, modernized knowledge and talented people are required for building a modernized army. At present the cadre force is some way from meeting the demand for better education and more specialization. We must pay attention to doing a good job in scientific and cultural education in the PLA, to improve the cadres' cultural standards. We must seriously implement the policies on intellectuals. We must provide spiritual and material rewards for intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions.

In short, reforms must be carried out in all work in the PLA. Only by carrying out our reforms can we create a new situation in building the army.

Comrade Xiao Hua said: reform is a revolution, and a very profound one. We are bound to encounter obstacles and difficulties. This requires that we have the boldness to carry out reforms, and also firm and indomitable spirit. We must continue to clear away leftist influence and carry out reform in a resolute and orderly way. We must not hesitate and waver under the pretext of taking steady steps. We must have the pioneering spirit in carrying out reforms. We must not wait around or rely on others. We must resolutely get on with new discoveries. The leaders at all levels must boldly stand in the front rank of reform, enthusiastically support reform, take the lead in participating in it, and lead the PLA to promote it.

CSO: 4005/439

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AIR FORCE RAISES IDEALS, PROMOTES MODERNIZATION

OW042359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 (XINHUA)--With revolutionary ideals and spirit, commanders and fighters of the PLA air force have done their work well, thus promoting its modernization.

In the movement to perform one's duties well with revolutionary ideals, more than 190,000 commanders and fighters of the air force were awarded in 1982 for their meritorious services. The number far exceeded that in 1981.

This movement was launched throughout all units of the air force at the beginning of 1982. Its purpose was to fuse revolutionary ideals with one's official duties into an organized whole. The air force party committee held that, although noble communist ideals constitute the nucleus of socialist spiritual civilization, they must be reflected in actions. In order to successfully carry out this movement, the air force headquarters and party committees at all levels have conducted experimental education at more than 430 basic-level units different types, where experiences were summed up and exchanged.

The deep-going and effective education has promoted the air force's revolutionization, modernization and regularization. With revolutionary ideals, the masses of commanders and fighters have done their jobs well and have heightened their political consciousness and improved their moral integrity. The number of advanced CYL groups and outstanding CYL members of Jinan's air force units rose by 30 and 15 percent respectively in 1982 over 1981. Its pilots trained very hard on the ground as well as in the sky. Their average flight time in 1982 increased by approximately 10 percent over 1981. Studying hard and tempering themselves without fear of difficulties, nearly 1,000 student pilots of an aviation school graduated with all-round good results in training, and more than 700 of them were awarded for meritorious services. Pilots of a flying unit of the "heroic airmen's squadron," an honorary title conferred by the Defense Ministry, while cherishing revolutionary ideals, trained very hard to learn the skills to protect the motherland's air space and raised the fighting capacity of the unit to a new level after completing difficult training projects with outstanding results.

The masses of commanders and fighters of flying, radar and anti-aircraft units guarding the frontier in Xinjiang have launched a revolutionary emulation drive

under the slogan "I want to be here." Thus, in the work to defend the motherland's frontier, they integrate it with the movement to do their official duties well while cherishing revolutionary ideals. Several hundred fighters have been named sharpshooters and marksmen and outstanding technicians, a number which exceeds that of previous years. Commanders and fighters of an air force unit guarding the frontier in Guangxi have completed their training with outstanding results by keeping the interests of the motherland in mind and by setting an example in loving their jobs for others to follow. Nearly 1,000 CYL members among them have been commended and awarded.

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BRIEFS

MILITARY COMMANDER SPEAKS AT RALLY--The day before yesterday, approximately 1,000 people of the organs of the Qinghai Provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in Xining held a rally to listen to the report made by Wu Shengrong, deputy to the 5th NPC, deputy commander of the Lanzhou PLA units and concurrently commander of the provincial military district, to convey the spirit of the 5th session of the 5th NPC. Wu Shengrong introduced the grand occasion of the fifth session of the fifth NPC. Subsequently, he talked about his own experiences in studying important documents, such as the new constitution and the sixth 5-year plan, respectively. He said: The new constitution fully embodies the high degree of the unification of the wills of the party and the people and has clear characteristics of the era. The army is the pillar of the state political power. Everyone of its members is a credit to the state, enjoys the rights of being protected by the constitution and has the obligation of enforcing and upholding the constitution. In the new historical period, we must further carry forward the good tradition of observing discipline and abiding by the laws, spontaneously study the new constitution as examples and fervently publicize and resolutely enforce it. Wu Shengrong said: The representatives of our army have unanimously held that the targets of all tasks in the sixth 5-year plan are also the glorious and arduous tasks which are confronting our PLA units. We must do well in building PLA units, defend the smooth progress of economic construction and, moreover, do well in agricultural and sideline production in PLA units, take an active part in national economic construction and contribute to creating a situation in all fields of socialist modernization. [Text] [HK250800 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82]

GOOD OUTPUT UNITS COMMENDED--The Kunming PLA units have commended a number of outstanding units and individuals in agricultural and sideline production and in management of daily life, and called on leaders at all levels to regard promoting agricultural and sideline production as the point of breakthrough for creating a new situation in logistics work. At the Kunming PLA units' recent first meeting of representatives of outstanding units and individuals in agricultural and sideline production and management of daily life, Commander Zhang Zhixiu, political Commissar (Xie Zhenhua), Deputy Commander Chen Jiagui and logistics department Director (Zhao Yaozhong) made speeches stressing the importance of promoting agricultural and sideline production. [Summary] [HK240133 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2305 GMT 23 Dec 82]

AWARD TO PLA MAPPING UNIT--The central military commission has conferred the title "heroic mapping unit that has measured the roof of the world" on the first mapping unit of the Chengdu PLA units. A ceremony to award this title was held in Chengdu on 24 December. Present were leading comrades to the Chengdu PLA units, Sichuan Province and Chengdu Municipality including Yang Rudai, Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, He Haoju, Chen Mingyi, (Yuan Shouqing), Zhang Zhili, and Niu Ji. Also present were Zhong Hanhua, member of the central advisory commission; (Qi Chengye), political commissar of the mapping bureau of the PLA general staff department, and adviser (Qiu Yili). Chengdu PLA units Commander Wang Chenghan read out the central military commission's order conferring the title on the unit, and presented a brocade banner to the unit. Deputy Commander Chen Mingyi read out the decision of the Chengdu PLA units CPC committee on launching a drive to learn from the unit among the PLA units and militia, provincial CPC committee, Secretary Yang Rudai delivered a congratulatory speech. He called on the cadres and masses to learn from the unit's fine spirit and work style. Chengdu PLA units political Commissar Wan Haifeng also spoke. [Summary] [HK250608 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 82]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CALLED FOR--The Kunming PLA units recently held a rally to commend advanced units and individuals in planned parenthood, calling on cadres, army men, the militia and their families to take an active part in the coming nationwide activities of launching a propaganda month for planned parenthood and to be models in planned parenthood. Present at the rally were Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Kunming PLA units, political Commissar (Xie Zhenhua) and Deputy Commander (Chen Jiagui). "(Chen Jiagui), head of the planned parenthood leading group of the Kunming PLA units made a work report on attaining the goal that a couple will have only one child. Zhang Zhixiu and (Xie Zhenhua) spoke on the question of how to create a new situation in planned parenthood of the PLA units, calling on officers and men, workers and their families to be models in planned parenthood, firmly implement the basic state policy of planned parenthood and strive to bring about a new situation in this respect so as to make new contributions to controlling the growth of population and speeding up the four modernizations." [Summary] [HK230746 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82]

LOGISTICS CONFERENCE HELD--The logistics conference of the Wuhan PLA units concluded this afternoon. In connection with actual work, this conference has worked out a general plan for creating a new situation in logistic work in the Wuhan units. It is planned that by 1985, the logistics department of the Wuhan PLA units will basically realize the regularization of education and training, institutionalization of combat readiness, scientific professional management, technical guarantee for field operations, mechanization of production and transport, standardization of infrastructural facilities and make the areas around barracks and warehouses like gardens, so that the logistics units will possess a strong ability to provide supplies and to carry out organization, command and self-defense. Yan Zheng and other leaders of the Wuhan units attended the conference and delivered speeches. [Excerpts] [HK230711 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82]

SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION BEING BUILT--The Shanghai Air Force units are deepening the activities to create advanced units and advanced persons in building socialist spiritual civilization and thus effectively promoted the building of the air force. In 1982, all divisions under the Shanghai Air Force command have been rated as advanced units by the air force command of the Nanjing PLA units and all combat regiments directly under the Shanghai Air Force command have also become advanced units. On 22 December, the Shanghai Air Force units held a meeting on awarding the advanced units and advanced persons and on creating a new situation in all fields of the air force. Han Decai, commander of the Shanghai Air Force units, delivered an opening speech. Song Chaoshi, political commissar of the Shanghai Air Force units, made a summing-up report. (Li Dongquan), political commissar of the air force command of the Nanjing PLA units, and (Yuan Fengyi), director of the political department of the air force command of the Nanjing PLA units, made a special trip from Nanjing to Shanghai to attend the meeting. [Text] [OW261106 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82]

NAVY TO IMPROVE APPEARANCE, DISCIPLINE--The Shanghai naval units held a meeting of cadres of regimental and higher level this afternoon. The meeting discussed how to improve military appearance and bearing and military discipline and adopted relevant measures. Before the meeting was held, the leading cadres of various units inspected the military appearance and bearing, military discipline, barracks, sanitation and military courtesy at various naval organs. At the meeting, (Deng Shuqi), deputy commander of the Shanghai naval units, made a summing-up report on the improvement and gave relevant instructions. He called on the leading cadres of all naval units to set good examples and take the improvement of military appearance and bearing and military discipline as an important task in naval regularization and in building spiritual civilization. He urged them to consciously observe law and discipline, uphold military honor and preserve the PLA's glorious traditions. [Text] [OW261155 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82]

RED ARMY VETERANS FETED--The leading organs of the Chengdu PLA units held tea parties on 6, 8 and 9 February for Red Army and eighth route army veterans together with retired old cadres in the Chengdu area. Present at these functions were leading compares of the Chengdu PLA units Wang Chenghan, Wan Haifeng, Chen Mingyi, Yan Shouqing, Zhang Zhili, Niu Ji, (Yang Zengtong), (Qiao Jieting) and (Yang Yishan). Also present was Wei Jie, a member of the central advisory commission. Commander Wang Chenghan and political Commissar Wan Haifeng made speeches at the parties. They said: "The wind of reform is blowing through the whole country. We hope the reitred old comrades will support reforms in the localities, be warmly concerned for and actively take part in reforms in the army strive to be promoters of reform." Chengdu PLA units deputy political Commissar Niu Ji presided at the tea parties. [Summary] [HK100245 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 83]

POLITICAL WORK PROMOTED--Chengdu PLA units political Commissar Wan Haifeng recently went down to the units to investigate and study and to mobilize and support all levels in boldly reforming ideological and poltiical work, so that this work can fully play its guarantee role in creating a new situation in building this unit. Beginning in mid-January, Comrade Wan Haifeng went to a number of units where he held forums and listened to the views of the leadership

at all levels, the political organs, and the grassroots cadres and fighters. Through investigation, he found that many units had proceeded from reality and reformed the contents, forms and methods of ideological and political work, gaining relatively good results. At the same time he also saw that, due to leftist influence, some units had not dared to break down old conventions and were still bound up by old trappings; as a result their ideological and political work was done in a generalized way and was very far from meeting the needs of the new situation. He felt that it was an urgent matter to mobilize all levels to further emancipate their minds, and first to do a good job in reforming ideological and political work, so as to effectively guarantee the smooth progress of reforms in military, logistics and other work. Comrade Wang Haifeng enthusiastically supported the new creations in reforming ideological and political work in various units. He also demanded that leaders at all levels go deep into reality to promptly discover and vigorously support new things appearing in the reform of ideological and political work, and pave the way for the growth of these things. They should warmly encourage and commend cadres and fighters who boldly carried out reforms, to ensure that the blossom of reform of ideological and political work can produce rich fruit. [Text] [HK080111 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 83]

TEA PARTY FOR VETERANS--Some 300 old cadres and their dependents attended a tea and entertainment Spring Festival party in the Hongshan guesthouse, Wuchang, on 9 February. Present at the function were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee and government (Guan Guangfu), Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, (Qian Yunlu) and Han Ningfu. Comrade (Guan Guangfu) made a speech of greeting. Comrade Han Ningfu also spoke. Other leading comrades of the provincepresent were Tian Ying, Li Jun, Wang Ruisheng, (Liu Qizhi), Xu Daoqi, Wang Shuchang, Li Erzong, Xia Shihou, Shi Chuan, Chen Ming, Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Ma Xueli, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, Jiang Zhonghua, Liang Shufen, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Libin, Deng Ken, Lin Shaonan and Hua Yuqing. [Summary] [HK100327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83]

ARMY-PEOPLE TEA PARTY--Qinghai Military District held a tea party for supporting the army and cherishing the people yesterday evening to celebrate the Spring Festival. Responsible comrades of Qinghai and Xining Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, Song Lin, Liu Chengyun, (Deng Huaan), Qiang Jianhua, and An Huimin and responsible comrades of PLA units (Wang Hongqi), (Bie Chunqi), (Zhang Hongsen), (Li Lanchang), (Liu Li), and (Li Dengkui) attended the party. Qinghai Military District Commander Wu Shengrong and political Commissar Wang Wenying greeted the responsible comrades of the province and municipality and the PLA units. [Summary] [HK090304 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83]

ARMY UNITS ON XISHA ISLANDS--The group sent by the provincial CPC committee and people's government to convey greetings and solicitude to and support the army during the Spring Festival period finished its activities on the Xisha Islands and returned to Haikou yesterday morning. At 1730, Luo Tian and Liang Cheng, respectively first secretary deputy secretary of the Hainan Island CPC committee, and other leading comrades visited all the members of the group at the hostel where the group stayed. The group was led by (Li Xianglin), secretary general

of the provincial people's government, and (Li Shanzhai), deputy director of the provincial civil administrative department. Accompanied by (Zhang Tianfu), deputy political commissar of a certain unit on the island, the group visited Yongxing, Shidao, Dongdao, Shanhu, Zhongjian, (Jiyin) and (Cuihang) and other major islands. The group was welcomed by the broad ranks of commanders and fighters stationed on the islands. The group paid great attention to construction on the Xisha Islands and the living conditions of the fighters and militiamen. They went deep into garrison areas and sentinel posts to visit commanders and fighters and give them presents. They also held many forums to investigate the state of affairs related to the implementation of the policy of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs. They carefully listened to the opinions and demands of the commanders and fighters. The group also landed on Cuihang Island to present a wreath at the monument for the revolutionary martyrs who gloriously gave their lives during the battle of self-defense and counter-attack on Xisha Islands. [Excerpt] [HK021120 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 2 Feb 83]

PLA STATIONED IN SHENZHEN VISITED--Wang Ning, provincial CPC committee secretary and vice governor, led a support the army visiting group and went to comfort PLA units stationed in Shenzhen from 21 to 24 January. [Sentence as received] Accompanied by (Li Zizhong), provincial military district deputy commander, and responsible comrades of the Shenzhen city CPC committee, Wang Ning and other comrades visited commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the city and held a forum to seek views from the latter. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government, Comrade Wang Ning extended cordial regards to the army made up of the sons of the people. He praised all PLA units for the remarkable results achieved in supporting the building of the special zone and defending frontier construction. [Text] [HK271154 Buangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Jan 83]

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FUJIAN PROVINCE DISCLOSES POPULATION STATISTICS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[FUJIAN RIBAO: "The Provincial Census Leadership Team and Provincial Statistics Bureau Disclosed the Important Population Statistics in Our Province This Year"]

[Text] Disclosure of the important population statistics of the third census in Fujian Province by the third provincial census leadership team and provincial statistics bureau:

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, our province had made preparations for the third population census at the end of 1980 and we began the registration on all sides starting from 1 July 1982. Under the unified leadership of the government and Party committees at all levels and under the enthusiastic support of the people of various nationalities, 115,000 census workers have successfully accomplished the task of recording and checking the figures. Examinations at all levels and sample checks at a later stage have proved that the census in our province has met the high requirements set by the government. The large volume of population statistics gathered this time are being computerized. A summary of the figures arrived at by manual calculation is disclosed below:

(1) Total Population

As of midnight, 1 July 1982, the total population of the province is 25,931,106 of which the 57,847 residents of islands such as Jinmen, Mazu was based on the figures disclosed by the Taiwan authorities. We have carried out direct investigations for the rest.

In the total population of 25,873,259 (excluding the figures for the islands such as Jinmen and Mazu: the same figure is used below), there are 5,142,893 households. With the total of 24,925,68 people, there is an average of 4.9 people per household. Compared to the second population statistics of 16,757,223 in the whole province in 1964, there has been a total increase of 9,116,036 people in 18 years, with a growth of 54.4 percent. There has been an annual increase of 506,446 people and the average annual growth rate is 2.44 percent.

(2) Sex Distribution

Out of the total population in this census, 13,308,813 are male, accounting for 51.44 percent and 12,564,446 are female, accounting for 48.56 percent of the population. If we take the female figure as 100, the sex ratio is 105.9.

(3) The Population of Various Nationalities

Out of the total population in this census, 25,624,151 people are of the Han nationality and this accounts for 99.04 percent of the total population. 249,108 people belong to 31 other nationalities, accounting for 0.96 percent.

Compared to the general census in 1964 there has been an increase of 9,017,363 in the population of the Han nationality, with a growth rate of 54.30 percent. There has been an increase of 98,673 in the population of the other nationalities, with a growth rate of 65.59 percent.

Besides the Han nationality, nationalities with a population exceeding a thousand people include the Yu nationality with 208,495 people, Hui nationality with 31,060 people, Maio nationality with 2,756 people, Man nationality with 2,090 people and Zhuang nationality with 1,940 people.

(4) Population With Various Levels of Education

Out of the total population in this general census, people with various levels of education are as follows: 123,393 people have a university education. There are 33,301 university students (including resident students), 1,477,707 people in senior high school, 3,262,343 people in junior high school and 9,397,071 people in primary school. (The statistics for those with senior high, junior high and primary education includes graduates, students and resident students).

Compared to 1964, the changes in population with various educational levels are as follows: there is an increase of 83,166 people with a university education, an increase of 1,171,641 people with senior high school education, an increase of 2,412,655 people with a junior high school education and an increase of 4,919,483 people with a primary school education. The changes in population statistics of various education levels in every 100,000 people are as follows: there is an increase of university students from 439 people to 606 people, an increase of senior high school students from 1,826 to 5,711, an increase of junior high school students from 5,071 to 12,609 and an increase of primary school students from 26,720 to 36,320.

In this census, there are 6,803,038 people who are illiterate or semi-illiterate (people over 12 years of age who cannot read, or can read only very little) and the proportion in the total population has dropped from 37.59 percent in 1964 to 26.29 percent.

(5) Birth Rate and Death Rate

In this census, there were 559,864 births in 1981 with a birth rate of 22.07 percent; in 1981, there were 148,833 deaths, with a death rate of 5.87 percent. In 1981, the natural growth figure was 411,031, and the natural growth rate was 16.20 percent.

In the births of 1981, there were 291,523 male and 268,341 female. If the female figure is taken at 100, the sex ratio is 108.6.

(6) Total Urban Population

The total urban population in the whole province is 5,480,708. In this figure, the total population in seven cities is 3,311,851 and the total population in 119 towns is 2,168,857.

Compared to the census in 1964, there is an increase of 2,064,428 in the total urban population with a growth rate of 60.43 percent. The proportion of the total urban population in the total population in the whole province has increased from 20.39 percent in 1964 to 21.18 percent.

(7) The Regional Distribution of the Population

Fuzhou City	1,661,308 people (in this figure, 531,448 people are in counties under the municipal government)
Xiamen City	965,985 people (455,329 people are in counties directly controlled by the municipal government)
Jianyang District	2,585,438 people
Ningde District	3,274,921 people
Putian District	4,521,134 people
Jianjiang District	4,816,553 people
Longxi District	3,623,567 people
Longyan District	2,257,036 people
Sanming District	2,167,317 people
Jinmen, Mazu and other islands	57,847 people

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NINE UNITS, PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT ON PUBLICIZING PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROGRAM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "Implement the Spirit of the 12th Party Central Committee and further control the population growth--nine units including the Propaganda Department issue important points on how to publicize the planned parenthood program.]

[Text] On 6 December, in the course of issuing the "Report of activities on publicizing the planned parenthood program," the nine units including the Propaganda Department also published the "Important points on how to implement the spirit of the 12th Party Central Committee and further control the growth of the population." These are summarized below:

(1) The Implementation of Planned Parenthood Programs is a basic national policy in our country.

The 12th Party Central Committee has ascertained the implementation of planned parenthood as a basic national policy of our country. This is an important strategic decision which has summarized the experiences and lessons on the questions of population growth in the more than 30 years since the founding of the country.

For a period after the founding of the country, we had one-sidedly emphasized that it was good to have a large population, thus causing an excessively rapid population growth in our country, which did not conform to the development of the national economy. In the past 32 years, there has been an increase of 459.4 million people, which is twice the population of the United States or four times the population in Japan. During this period, there has been a tremendous development in our national economy. In 1981, the national income was 4.5 times that of 1953. However, according to the average population, the national income was only increased by 2.2 times. In 1981, the total grain output in our country had shown an increase of 94 percent over that in 1953. However, the average grain ration per capita was only increased by 14 percent. Even though the total grain output in our country exceeded that in the United States, the average grain portion per capita was much lower than that in the United States and was also lower than the average world grain level of 800 jin. In the 28 years between 1953 and 1981, the total amount of capital consumed in our country (the amount which the country spent on people's livelihood) had increased 3.9 times.

The margin was not small, but the average amount of consumption per capita had only increased 1.9 times.

There has been a great increase in the rural population at present and the average arable land per capita is decreasing year by year. A large population and a scarcity of land has already become an extremely sharp contradiction in the countryside at present. The average grain ration per capita and the income level in the countryside are both relatively low.

In the city, the residents have also encountered tremendous difficulties in accommodation, transportation, education, employment and hygiene.

According to the average annual growth rate in the past 9 years, the population in our country will exceed 1.3 billion by the end of this century. However, the majority of the population in our country at present are at the child-bearing age and this will continue for 15 years. The implementation of planned parenthood programs will thus be a protracted and arduous task and it is absolutely right for the Party and the government to take this as a basic national policy.

(2) It is necessary to control the population in our country within the limit of 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

In order to greatly increase the total industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century, it is essential to restrain the total population in the country within 1.2 billion. If we cannot effectively control the population growth, the achievements of increased industrial and agricultural output will be offset by the excessively rapid increase in population. This will directly influence investment in increased reproduction and create obstacles for "greatly increasing" the output. According to the national population statistics, in the 18 years since 1964, 30 percent of the increased output in consumption materials and 57 percent of the increased grain output each year have been consumed by the newly increased population.

In order to control the population in our country within the 1.2 billion limit by the end of this century, the annual population growth must drop below 9.5 percent in the next 18 years. The actual conditions in our country are: the base population figure is large--and in particular, youths occupy a large population. Those under 21 years of age account for 50 percent of the population, which is 500 million. In the near future, an average of more than 11 million couples will reach the marriage and child-bearing age every year. It is therefore necessary to widely advocate and promote the birth of one child to each couple, strictly control the birth of two children, resolutely prevent the birth of three children. It is also necessary to advocate planned parenthood to the minority nationalities, although the requirements can be appropriately relaxed.

The marriage age specified in "Matrimonial Law" is the minimum age for marriage. It is necessary to advocate late marriage, late childbirth, birth control and eugenics so as to enable youths to work and study better, reduce the population growth rate and improve the quality of the population.

Planned parenthood is mainly based on birth control. Birth control is a responsibility equally shared by man and woman. There are many harmful effects in marriages between close relatives, which should be resolutely prohibited. We must pay attention to the examination of hereditary diseases, so that our children are born healthy and are brought up to be strong and capable.

(3) Planned parenthood is a major event in building the socialist spiritual culture.

Planned parenthood is a manifestation of social progress and culture and an important content in building a socialist spiritual culture with communist ideology as the nucleus. We can only consciously implement planned parenthood programs through setting up Communist ideals, moral concepts and breaking away from old ideas, old habits and old traditional concepts and through continually raising our educational level, popularizing scientific knowledge and the population theory. We must all strive to raise our awareness of communist ideology, overcome the outmoded idea of preferring men to women and overcome the decadent concept that "only a son can carry on the family tree." Now, in some places, some women are still treated coldly because they have given birth to girls. Some individuals have even been persecuted. This cannot be tolerated. In our country, men and women are equal. Women's legal rights in the various economic, political and cultural aspects are protected. We must understand the concept that "times have changed, man and woman are equal." Girls must also be properly brought up.

Some people say: Now we "plant our own fields and eat our own grain. Even if we give birth to more children, we feed them ourselves." It is not right to regard childbirth as a personal thing. In our socialist country, we cannot raise a child without relying on the country and on the collective. For example, we cannot resolve such questions as school supplies, medical supplies and daily necessities for the child, and work and employment for the child after he is grown up, and so on. The birth of more children will naturally increase the burden of the country and the collective.

The allegation that "it is necessary to have more children in order to become rich" in some rural places is also wrong. A child can only become a producer at the age of 15 or 16. Before this age, he is only a consumer. Therefore, it is not realistic to think that more children will bring wealth.

At present, the contradiction between a large population and scarcity of land has already become very sharp. With a greater population, the per capita allocation will be even less. Thus it is not possible to become rich through a larger population.

(4) Communist Party members, communist youth league members and cadres at all levels must take the lead in implementing planned parenthood programs.

All Communist Party members, communist youth league members and cadres must have correct concepts of marriage and childbirth. They must resolutely implement the general and specific policies of planned parenthood, take the

lead in implementing planned parenthood programs and educate and urge their relatives to marry late and practice birth control. Meanwhile, we must seek to understand the thinking of the people around us, energetically and patiently publicize to the masses and mobilize and lead the masses to properly implement planned parenthood programs. This is a serious demand on the issue of planned parenthood which the Party has set for the Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members and cadres of all levels and is also the key to whether or not we can do a good job in planned parenthood programs. As long as the people at all levels in the whole country have the same understanding and with concerted efforts resolutely implement this basic national policy of planned parenthood ascertained by the 12th Party Central Committee, we can definitely attain the goal of controlling the population in the country within 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CORRECTION OF PREJUDICES TOWARD INTELLECTUALS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 4 reprinted from JIEFANGJUN BAO
8 Jan 83

[Article by Wang Baodong [3769 0202 2639]: "Correct Many Prejudices Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] Correcting our erroneous view of the intellectuals and giving full scope to their role in the construction of the four modernizations is an important question in our effort to return to order from disorder since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. The report of the 12th Party Congress again made a further exposition on this question. However, this question, up to the very present, is still not thoroughly solved. Just as Comrade Nie Rongzhen has recently said: "Today, the party's policy toward the intellectuals is still not fully realized in some departments and areas. Within and without the party there are still not a few obstacles. The main reason in this regard is because there is still some influence of the "Leftist" ideology not yet eliminated. In the minds of many people, particularly certain cadres, there still exist various prejudices of spite and discrimination against the intellectuals." In order to promote the cause of construction in our socialist modernization, we must continue to make efforts to thoroughly correct these prejudices.

In our realistic life, what prejudices do people have toward the intellectuals? I think there are mainly the following kinds:

1. People put the possession of culture and knowledge in opposition to the achievement of consciousness; they are used to viewing the intellectuals as people lacking ideological consciousness and labor concept and zeal for hard work. The existence of this prejudice is related to our long-standing practice of classifying the intellectuals as part of the bourgeoisie. Where this influence reaches under the conditions of socialism, some comrades also put cultural level in opposition to ideological consciousness, failing to see the importance of elevating a person's cultural level to his achievement of ideological consciousness, or even refusing to acknowledge that mental labor is also a kind of labor and a reflection of the zeal for hard work. Therefore, possession of culture and knowledge not only has not become one of the important conditions for selecting the virtuous and the talented and appointing them to office, but has instead become the fundamental reason for many intellectuals not being able to gain trust and become engaged in important offices. The fact that in not a

few units the intellectuals find it hard for them to enter into the party and very slow for them to get promotion conspicuously illustrates this question. We should acknowledge that having culture and knowledge is not entirely equivalent to having consciousness; but cultural construction is one of the indispensable conditions for our ideological construction. The fact that the scientific Communist world view does not emerge until the arrival of the capitalist period that is marked by advanced science and culture fully proves this point. Man's progress cannot of course be separated from physical labor, but neither can it be separated from mental labor. Mental labor not only plays a big role in the creation of our spiritual wealth; in the improvement of labor productivity and the creation of our material wealth, too, the role it plays is often also far bigger than that of physical labor. The degree of hardship experienced in mental labor and the exhaustion it exacts from people's energy is certainly not a single ounce less severe than that required by physical labor. "Labor creates the world" includes both physical labor and mental labor. Understanding labor merely in the sense of physical labor is an indication that the remnant poison of the ultra-Leftism in viewing "labor" is still not eliminated; this is in violation of the fundamental principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

2. People put an emphasis placed on business and technology in opposition to the search for political progress; they are used to taking intellectuals whose career ambition is strong and who can concentrate their energy on serious engagement in scientific research and professional work as people who deviate from politics and refuse to seek progress. Hence, not a few intellectuals are afraid of being taken as pursuing a "simplistic business point of view"; thus they rather delay their scientific research and damage their professional work they thus resistfully pursue "politics" only in an abstract way. Today, the practices of attaching "white expert" labels to intellectuals are greatly reduced; but, some comrades have not really solved their problem in their thinking; they always tend to take the devotion to pursuing expertise as mutually exclusive with achieving of political progress, and they refuse to acknowledge that, under the common goal of serving socialism, such devotion to expertise constitutes itself a reflection of ideological progress. They therefore always look at those who pursue expertise with a suspicious eye. This is not fair. Because, just as we cannot require workers and peasants to prate about political progress at the price of hampering their production and delaying their farming seasons, we also cannot require the intellectuals to damage their professional expertise and pursue so-called "political progress." As a matter of fact, for many intellectuals it has always been a case of meshing Redness and expertise together and combining them in their endeavors. Well-known intellectuals Lo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133], Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391], who passed away early in their age because of cumulative toil for the cause of our scientific research, and model Communist Sun Yefang [1327 0396 2455], are all specialized personalities; can it be said that they are not at the same also very Red? Today, our intellectuals have long become part of our working class; like the vast ranks of the masses of the workers and peasants and of the cadres, they are devoting their efforts to the construction of our socialist modernization. Under such circumstances, we can entirely say this: the more the intellectuals devote themselves to their own incumbent professions;

the higher their level in scientific research, and the finer their professional technologies become, the greater would be their contributions, and the "Redder" they become. Without looking at the question this way, we shall forever find it impossible to cast off the scholasticism on this question of the relationship between Redness and expertise.

3. People put collectivism and individual roles, collective interest and individual interests in absolute opposition to each other; when intellectuals write academic papers, present their achievements, and legitimately use their personal signatures and earn their deserved material rewards, they are often designated as reflecting bourgeois ideas about fame and profit. Hence, in the case of not a few intellectuals, once they are praised because of their achievements at work, various reproaches and fault-finding utterances would be immediately heard. Here there is a question of how to treat the ideas about fame and profit involved, and there is also the question of whether or not we can foster and support advanced workers. We should see that the fruits of labor on the part of the intellectuals are achieved only at the cost of diligent toils and considerable mental anguishes. When they obtain a given honor and receive their deserved reward, that is entirely proper. This has nothing to do with the bourgeois ideas about fame and profit that benefit oneself at the expense of others. Even workers, after overfulfilling their production tasks and creating extra material wealth for the state, would obtain rewards or certain political honors according to the principle of to each according to his work, why, as part of the working class should the intellectuals, after making due shock-troop contributions to the state, be denied certain honors and rewards? We are opposed to individualist thinking, but never oppose legitimate individual interests and individual honors. Compared to the needs felt in the construction of our four modernizations, the well-known talents we have are by no means too numerous; they are actually too few. Therefore, so long as they are intellectuals who are really talented and knowledgeable and who have achieved results and made contributions, we should grant them all necessary honors or rewards so as to foster and support advanced workers, spur along and encourage even more people to endeavor to study, to delve painstakingly into their subjects, so as to make contributions to the enterprises of construction of our modernization.

4. People take certain lifestyle and working habits that come with the mental labor characteristics of the intellectuals as liberal laxity, lack of any inclination toward good management, etc. Hence, many intellectuals who work overtime and diligently put in a large amount of practical toil not only fail to gain the kind of care and praise they deserve but, instead, incur the suspicion of not observing discipline and some of them even suffer attacks. In order to solve this problem, apart from reasoning things out there is necessity to go through appropriate ways in penetratingly understanding and examining the life of the intellectuals and perceive there from their hard efforts and recognize certain working characteristics by which they are different from physical laborers. Mental labor is an important labor of a creative nature; one's energy must be concentrated on it, and one often has to fight consecutive battles and break the limit of working only for 8 hours a day or even the limit of working only in daytime and not nighttime. There is need for a serene environment free of interferences, and it is improper to interrupt their thinking with

some unnecessary affairs or tasks or collective activities. All this can hardly be regarded as lacking any inclination toward good management of not observing discipline. Without such respect for their labor characteristics, it would be impossible for us to have the intellectuals work on their results. At present, the health conditions of some of our middle-aged intellectuals are rather poor; apart from reasons such as inadequate material conditions in their life and excessive burdens in family affairs, the main drawback lies in that some leading comrades often fail to make good use of the intellectuals who work hard and yet shoulder the burden of unsympathetic criticism, nor do they know how to manage them; they lack the kind of care and regard which the intellectuals deserve. Comrade Hu Qiaomu, for one, has painfully pointed out the unfortunate incidence that Hsiang Zhuying and Lo Jianfu died too early; why have we not "let them have just slightly better working and living conditions and near-necessary rest? People, Communists, you have no right to remain indifferent and perfunctory toward the persons and things around you." What touching words these indeed are!

5. People put the expressing of independent views and encourage to innovate in opposition to humility and prudence; they are used to take those intellectuals who are eager to indicate their individual opinions and those with an innovative spirit as "arrogant and self-aggrandizing," and reproach them as "raising their tails." This way, the result is often that inventions and creations being nurtured thus fail to receive support but, instead, become subject to suppression. Without any question, humility and prudence are virtues in one's conduct and also fine qualities that intellectuals should have. But, we must never understand humility and prudence in a distorted way. Comrade Mao Zedong said, so-called humility is namely seeking truth from facts. That is to say, humility and prudence themselves are in essence scientific attitudes for our conduct toward others, toward ourselves, toward work and toward our career. In the case of our intellectuals, if some should, because they have some given knowledge, look down on others and fail to see that they themselves still have weak points, that would of course be incorrect. But, the overwhelming majority of intellectuals all have a rich truth-seeking spirit. This truth-seeking spirit comes often in a positive ratio with the level of their scientific knowledge. Therefore, during the period of rectification in Yan'an Comrade Mao Zedong praised that "scientists are all honest people" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 3, p 780). This is also a fine quality resulting from scientific undertakings themselves. Precisely because mastery in scientific knowledge enables a person to have a broader vision and richer mind, many intellectuals therefore are able to put forward unconventional views or suggestions on things and regarding their work, and also to continue to innovate in their practice. This is precisely the necessary and precious spirit we need today in studying our new situations, solving our new problems, and bringing about our new situation. We should never confuse such a courageous and insightful spirit with arrogance and self-aggrandizement. What we should oppose is exactly the opposite--saying "yes, yes" all the time in an irresponsible way and failing to tell the truth.

Of course, in stressing our need to correct our prejudices toward intellectuals, we are by no means saying that intellectuals have no defects or weak points or that they need no ideological consciousness. Comrade Mao Zedong said, in the

process of building our socialism, everybody needs to reform himself. Workers must reform themselves, peasants must, and even Communists likewise need to continue to reform themselves. Intellectuals, as part of the working class, are naturally no exception. Intellectuals should continue to do their best in studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; party organizations should also, in response to their characteristics, strengthen and improve their ideological and political education in order to enable them to achieve continued new progress. Society develops; history marches ahead. Today, the non-intellectual toiling masses likewise need to continue to elevate their ideological consciousness and must make up their minds to do their best to study scientific and cultural knowledge and strive to make themselves knowledgeable. We must cleanse away the "Leftist" prejudices that have long restrained people's minds and create a good atmosphere of showing respect to the intellectuals and paying attention to the study of cultural and scientific knowledge. This is an urgent need for our national revival that tallies with the fundamental interests of our people.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING PARTY STYLE EXPOUNDED

Kunming YUNNAN SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN YUNNAN] in Chinese No 4,
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[Article by Cheng Fang [2110 2455]: "On Party Style"]

[Text] The party's style is the epitome of the ideological, political, work and living styles of all the members of a political party, from high-level leaders to ordinary basic level members, and the external sign of its character and purpose. At the same time, it is also the imaginal basis of the people's regard of and attitude on the party. The CPC has always given serious attention to the issue of its style. As early as during the second domestic revolutionary war, the party drafted the famous "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" as the norm of conduct for the party members and revolutionary soldiers. With the development of the revolutionary cause, our party's proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation time and again made comprehensive and profound expositions of the issue and, demanding strictly of themselves, served as shining models to the entire party. After the downfall of the "gang of four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee, for the fundamental improvement of the party style, made a vigorous effort and adopted a series of forceful measures. One should say that our party style has made a considerable improvement. Nevertheless, when looked at in the various aspects and compared with the revolutionary war period and the early days of the nation, it has not fundamentally improved. For this reason, we must continue to exert ourselves. In his "Talk at the Forum Held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on Implementing the 'Guiding Principles,'" Comrade Hu Yaobang appealed: "Each and every person who cherishes and supports the party, whether he is a party or not, must concern himself with our party style; he has the right and the responsibility to concern himself with our party style." ("The Issue of Party Style," p 125). When commemorating the 61st anniversary of our party's birth, I would like to express some opinions on the fundamental improvement of the party style.

Importance and Urgency of Improving Party Style

Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] declared: "The style of the party in power is an issue linked with its life and death." This thesis is a profound summation of the experiences of history. Each and every party member, especially the leading comrades of the various levels, must properly understand its spirit, guide his own words and acts with it and fully recognize the relations between the party style and the fate of the party and the state.

The CPC is a political party armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Its character as the proletarian vanguard determines its style, which differentiates it from any other political party, viz., integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practicing self-criticism, the three important styles brilliantly epitomized by Comrade Mao Zedong. The party's fighting course in the past 61 years tells us that precisely by relying on its series of fine traditions and work styles was it able to mobilize, rally and attract the broad masses, ensure the implementation of its lines, principles and policies and seize great victories one after another. In the course of the struggles, the broad party members were the first to charge the enemy and the last to retreat, the first to face the hardships and the last to enjoy the ease, feared no bloody sacrifice, overcame the difficulties with courage and sought the people's interest heart and soul. Only because of having such a party as the leading core and such party members in the vanguard and exemplary roles, the misery laden people of China overthrew the bloody control of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, rose in the East of the world and built a brand-new life. For this reason, the CPC enjoys a high prestige and exercises a tremendous influence in the hearts of the people of China. From their personal experience, the Chinese people have reached the conclusion that, "without the CPC, there is no new China." "Like the sun illuminating wherever it shines on, the CPC, wherever it is found, brings liberation to the people." The voice of the hearts of the people imaginatively expresses their boundless love for and trust in the CPC.

In the early fifties after national liberation, the party in power of the world's most populous country was confronted with a changing political economic situation. Conforming to the historical trend of the times, our party satisfied the long cherished desires of the broad people: On the basis of the three-year economic recovery, it proposed the timely general line for the transitional period and drafted the First 5-Year Plan for national economic construction. The broad party members and cadres continued and developed the party's fine traditions and styles, immersed themselves in hard work, willingly bore the burdens of office and built a close association between the cadres and the masses and between the party and the people, thereby not only successfully achieving the socialist reform of production means, but also completing ahead of schedule the First 5-Year Plan, thus laying a good foundation for the further

development of the socialist construction. In those days, the people enjoyed an ease of mind and possessed a high spirit. Even today, the excellence of the party style and social mood of that period is extolled.

Thus, we may say that, to lead the people to victory, the party relies first on correct lines and policies and next on a good party style and the exemplary role played by its broad members. The people's attitude toward the party is determined first by "listening to its words," whether its declarations, views, principles, lines and policies are compatible with their interest and whether they represent their political and economic demands, and next by "watching its deeds," whether its broad members are consistent in words and acts and whether it serves the public interest and "willingly submits itself to the will of the common people." Ours is a party seeking the well-being of the people, and its lines, principles and policies conform to the basic interests of the broad masses. If our party members manifest a strong party spirit and a good style, always place the revolutionary interest first, show concern over the masses in everything, "feeling a greater concern for the party and the masses than for the individual, and for others than for oneself," as stated by Comrade Mao Zedong ("Selected Works," Vol 2, p 332), serve the public heart and soul and seek no private gain, the people will doubtlessly support us and firmly follow the party. In the history of our party are innumerable instances of the broad masses sacrificing their families and lives for the revolution, risking their freedom and lives for the party organizations and party members and sending their own to the party ranks to seek liberation. Thus, the party will naturally develop and grow rapidly, prosper in its cause and gain an invincible force. On the other hand, if certain party members or party organizations fail to be upright in their style, always think of the profit or loss of the particular units or individuals, arrogate power for private gain, follow crooked ways, feel no concern for the people's well-being, benefit the personal at the expense of the public, violate the interests of the masses and, sitting on the backs of the people, act as overlords, they will inevitably sever themselves from the masses and bring grave dangers to the party's cause. In other words, the quality of the party's style determines the support of the people, and the people's support determines the life or death of a party. It was thus in the revolutionary war years, and it is likewise in an environment of peaceful construction when the party is already in power. There is no exception.

What deserves attention is the different characteristics of the party style issue before and after the party gained political power. Studying the characteristics of the issue when the party is in power has a more important theoretical and realistic meaning in terms of the revolution and construction in the present stage. All basic issues of the revolution are issues of political power. After our party led the people to seize political power, its cause entered a new developmental stage. To the CPC, "seizing national victory was only the first step in the 10,000-11 long march.... The journey after the revolution is longer and the work

more glorious and arduous." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 4, p 1328). In other words, the national victory provided the basic conditions and fundamental guarantees for achieving the party's struggle goal and realizing its maximum program. Nevertheless, as a result of the victory and of the changes in the various conditions confronting the party, some problems in the party style call for our close attention.

First, from the angle of party building, the issue of party style is easily overlooked when the party is in power. After seizing national political power, the openly hostile forces were either eliminated or forced underground. Meanwhile, after our party created party and government organs in all areas, exercising control over a formidable state apparatus and wielding a power never before possessed, fundamental changes occurred in the relative strengths of the enemy and ourselves. Thus, the influence of the quality of the party's style and of its relations with the masses on its fate is no longer directly manifested as during the days of the revolutionary war. With the diversity in the work patterns on top thereof, the pattern of association between the party and the masses has also greatly changed. Some comrades, including a few leaders, have gradually dimmed their mass viewpoint, relying on administrative orders to handle affairs and overlooking intensive and careful ideological work. In the course of gradually perfecting our political and state management systems these three decades or more, we, for a considerable period of time, one-sidedly stressed centralized leadership, resulting in mixing the party and the government, often engulfing the party committee in highly complicated daily routines, thereby diffusing its concentration on party building and on summarizing promptly the lessons of experience. Under these conditions, the party style issue is either overlooked or inadequately pursued.

Next, in terms of environmental conditions, if the members of the party in power fail to enhance their vigilance, there is an even greater potential of contamination by the unhealthy trends. After assuming power, the working, learning and living conditions of the party members have all greatly improved. The improvement should serve as a favorable material foundation for the proper performance of the revolutionary work. Nevertheless, it has given some party members the idea that the revolution has come to an end, and they are no longer willing to live an arduous life or seek progress. Some individual comrades, who underwent severe tests, have formed the habit of flattering once they are "bureaucrats," and fail to handle correctly their relations with the party organization and the masses, becoming indifferent to the people, conservative and lazy, losing their revolutionary fervor and their sense of political responsibility, discarding the proper ethics and sentiments of Communist Party members and gradually fostering the bourgeois ideology of greed and profit. In short, with the changes in the environmental conditions, if the members of the party in power fail to remain vigilant, conceit, softness, the bureaucratic style and apathy, the four tendencies, will easily find the soil to breed among some comrades, while some of those who joined the party after the national victory, due to the lack of tempering, do not

have a strong party spirit, joining the party in organization but not in ideology. Some few individuals, whose motive in joining the party was impure, enrolled in the party not for the purpose of prosecuting the revolution, but for personal fame, profit and position by means of the membership label of the party in power. These individuals themselves serve as the "carriers" within the party in power.

Thirdly, in terms of the importance and harmfulness, the quality of the style of the party in power directly influences the mood of the entire society and thereby the overall situation of the state. As the party is the leading core of the people of the whole country and occupies the position of power, when its style is upright, the people will trust and support it, closely rally under its banner and devote their minds and energy to the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. When the party style is pure and the social mood healthy, social order is bound to be good, guaranteeing the socialist four modernization construction and bringing prosperity to our country as quickly as possible. In this sense, the style of the party in power not only concerns the fate of the party itself, but is also linked with the future and the destiny of the state and the nation. If the party in power is tainted by unhealthy trends, the influence is even deeper and wider and the harmfulness even graver.

In short, the style of the party in power is indeed an extremely important issue. Furthermore, in this new historical period when the party is in the course of leading the people of the whole country to pursue the four modernization construction, the issue of rectifying the party style has an even more urgent and realistic meaning. Today, the people of the entire country are extremely concerned over the party style and eagerly hope for its fundamental improvement as soon as possible. For this reason, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission unequivocally pointed out: "If we underestimate the perniciousness of the unhealthy trends, letting matters drift, and fail to take positive and effective measures promptly to rectify them, certain parts of the party, even the entire party, will run the danger of gradual severance from the masses and of degeneration." ("Resolution at the Third Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission"). We should look squarely at the situation and take effective measures to rectify the unhealthy trends and eliminate the danger. For this purpose, there is the necessity to earnestly study the present status of the party style and the reasons for the unhealthy trends in the party.

Present Status of the Party Style and Reasons for the Unhealthy Trends

Correctly interpreting and analyzing the present status of our party style by seeking the truth from the facts is the starting point for studying and solving the party style issue. As discussed above, our party style has made a great improvement in recent years and is continuing to improve. Nevertheless, there remains a gap between the present status of the party style as a whole and the demands contained in the party

constitution and the "Guiding Principles," the Party Central Committee's conception of "taking 3 years, if not, then 5 years, to build our party and add more strength to our glorious, correct and great party," and the expectations of the people of the whole country. Today, in terms of the party's lines, principles and policies and the Party Central Committee's work style, they are the best in the past 61 years. The entire country has moved on to a healthy track. Nevertheless, unhealthy trends in the party still exist universally, except more seriously in some areas and not so seriously in others. Generally speaking, the unhealthy trends in the party manifest themselves in the following aspects:

1. Instead of maintaining a close political unity with the Party Central Committee, a small number of party members and cadres handles its lines, principles and policies in a negative manner, feigning compliance and even taking a pragmatist or resistant attitude. Some individuals are blind and deaf to the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, or even spread comments contrary to the spirit of the Party Central Committee, refusing to act on matters requiring action, letting things ride, yielding to the pressures of the masses and relinquishing leadership. Others disregard organizational discipline and, in the areas or departments under their jurisdiction, arbitrarily revise the policy provisions of the party and the government and stick to their own ways.
2. Some individuals take advantage of their functions, practice nepotism, build small factions and promote small cliques. Today, 6 years after the downfall of the "gang of four," they still form factions here and there, favoring some and alienating others. Others utilize all opportunities to place and promote their own relatives or those holding "identical views" and refuse to talk to or sit down with those holding different views. In some units, remnant factionalism is often revealed in cadre promotion, fund redistribution, housing assignment and worker recruitment. ✓
3. Some few individuals utilize their functions for personal profit at the expense of public interest, forgetting the basic interests of the party and the state, starting from the benefit to the individual or the small group, arbitrarily raising commodity prices, distributing bonuses indiscriminately under ingenious excuses and taking advantage of all opportunities to squander. All these have not only caused tremendous losses to state assets, but also seriously damaged the party organism, corrupted the minds of the party members and cadres and devastated the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. What is even more reprehensible is that some departments, units, party members and cadres actually utilize the power in their hands and the favorable conditions to take part in economic crimes, colluding with the criminals in society, smuggling and peddling contraband, offering and accepting bribes, speculating and swindling, stealing and robbing state and collective assets and producing such intolerable phenomena as the anti-smuggling personnel engaging in smuggling and the law enforcers violating the law.

4. Intoxicated with "the science of relationships," some individuals seek special privileges by utilizing all kinds of relationship networks. They covet material enjoyment, forgetting the great goal of the party, the basic purpose of serving the people and their status as a Communist Party member. Vulgar and mediocre, they see only what is under their nose and "think only of money." Others search all channels to solicit relationships, enter by the back door, take advantage of all loopholes to acquire rare merchandise, grab public housing and public material in violation of systems, concentrate on living a pleasant and comfortable small family life and seek special considerations for their children, relatives and friends in worker recruitment, cadre promotion, transfers, advanced studies, assignment after graduation and "shifting from farming to nonfarming."

5. Some cadres are seriously tainted by bureaucracy and feudalism, remaining high above the people and disregarding the conditions of the masses. Others procrastinate in their work, mutually shifting the duties and feeling no sense of responsibility. The leading organs of some departments are weak, disorganized, overstaffed and inefficient. Indifferent to the urgent problems of the basic level masses, they shift the jobs back and forth in practical work, wrangle with one another and rely on meetings and documents of multitudinous names to guide their work, yet showing no interest in implementing the spirit of the meetings and documents, let alone helping the people solve their difficulties and summarizing the lessons of experience.

6. A considerable number of party members and cadres fails to actively launch ideological struggles and lacks the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. Some comrades follow the liberal trend and the decadent and mediocre style. Instead of struggling against the unhealthy trends, they cover up for those making mistakes or seek leniency for them. Others ignore the mistakes and even support the offenders. Some units fail to devote an adequate effort to ideological-political work and to act promptly on violations of party discipline, and even artificially make the work of the discipline inspection committee more difficult. After their unhealthy trends are exposed and criticized, some cadres, instead of humbly accepting the advices and correcting the defects and mistakes, attack and retaliate against those who criticized them.

The six aspects of unhealthy trends listed above are all found in various spheres to various extents. Like mildew, they corrode the party organism, erode its presige, tarnish its image and sabotage its blood and flesh relations with the people. Naturally, it should be pointed out that the unhealthy matters are not inherent in the party or cannot be purged. On the contrary, the unhealthy trends are totally incompatible with the spirit of the proletarian political party, and have nothing in common with the fine traditions and styles formed by our party over a long period of time. Comrade Hu Yaobang declared: "Where do the unhealthy trends come from? One should say that they come from the influence of the exploiting class ideology. We must not consider them as inherent in

the proletarian political party. They are the result of the influence of the exploiting class ideology on the proletarian political party; they are the infections suffered by the proletarian political party from the exploiting class ideology." ("The Issue of Party Style," p 126). Of course, external causes act through internal causes. For a time, a considerable number of comrades in the party has slackened ideological reform, relaxed their demands on themselves and suffered contamination by the dust of the exploiting class ideology. Meanwhile, those decadent and degenerate individuals who joined the party with an impure motive are the soil for the spread of the unhealthy trends. These are the "internal causes" for the exploiting class ideology to infect the proletarian political party and create the unhealthy trends.

It should also be pointed out that the fact that the party style issue seems to be more pronounced in recent years also has its special social historical reasons. Summarizing such social historical reasons by seeking the truth from the facts and earnestly assimilating the lessons of experience will doubtlessly promote the party's ideological construction and the rectification of its style.

First, what should be pointed out among the social historical reasons is the devastation of the party's fine traditions and styles in the 10-year turmoil. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" recklessly disrupted party regulations and laws and its fine traditions and styles, resulting in confusing the black and the white inside and outside the party, mixing the good and the bad and transposing the human and the demon. "After the start of the movement, the party organizations of all levels were generally bombarded and put into a state of paralysis or semi-paralysis; the leading party cadres of all levels were generally criticized and struggled against; organizational life was suspended for the broad party members; many active elements and basic level masses long relied on by the party were rejected." ("Resolution on a Number of the Party's Historical Issues since the Founding of the Nation," monograph, p 24). Thereupon, the good cadres and party members who conscientiously observed party discipline and party law, worked cautiously and earnestly and devoted themselves to the public interest were all made targets of dictatorship, while those who grew horns on their heads and thorns on their bodies, sought only profit and usurped power for private gain turned into rebel "heroes." Some comrades became disheartened and pessimistic, lost their confidence in the future and suffered severe injuries in their hearts; others accepted the negative "lessons," became "disillusioned with the moral world," no longer wished to remain as "idiots" and wanted to also reap some profit at opportune times; still others, after committing misdeeds during the turmoil yet remaining unpunished, have no respect for party discipline and state law. In short, the "Great Cultural Revolution" has left a fairly strong "after-effect" on our party's ideological, work and living styles, and its cure requires a certain process.

Next, after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we criticized the leftwing practices of the past and introduced the policy of opening up to the outside and enlivening the economy at home. Completely correct, it is a firm and unshakable policy adopted by our party on the basis of the needs of the four modernization construction and the current international and domestic situations. Its introduction was of a momentous strategic significance, and it has produced great results. Nevertheless, in the course of its implementation, due to our inadequate vigilance, our failure to keep pace in ideological-political work and the imperfection of the necessary management systems and measures, some exploiting class ideas have taken the opportunity to reemerge, and many corrupt and decadent bourgeois matters abroad have also utilized the weak spots to infiltrate. Captivated by the exploiting class ideology, the weak-willed among our ranks prostrate themselves before the so-called "material civilization," creating an undesirable influence for the entire party.

Obviously, the presence of the unhealthy trends in the party has its basic ideological-political and concrete social historical reasons. Our task is to study and concentrate on them, treating both the symptoms and the cause and proceeding in spite of the difficulties, perform the work concretely and properly and seek a greater improvement of the party style in the near future, thereby finally achieving its fundamental improvement.

Enhancing Revolutionary Spirit, Handling Comprehensively and Striving for Fundamental Improvement of the Party Style

Is it possible for our party style to improve fundamentally? The answer should be yes. The lack of sufficient confidence in the fundamental improvement of the party style on the part of some comrades is groundless and totally incorrect. All views which underestimate and belittle ourselves, as if our party and our state were incapable of anything, should be wiped out. Today, we have all the conditions for the fundamental improvement of the party style: First, we have a good Party Central Committee and, with its great determination to rectify the party style and strive for its fundamental improvement, it has adopted effective measures. Next, most of our party members, after undergoing all kinds of temperings and tests, possess a fairly high political and ideological awareness and understanding capacity and an upright style, and have long abhorred the unhealthy trends. Third, party style rectification has the support of the people of the whole country, and the party's prestige has risen much higher. Fourth, intraparty organizational life has gradually returned to normal, the relevant party regulations and laws are in the course of being strengthened and enforced, and factors of the unhealthy trends are in the course of being overcome. Therefore, we should have the determination and the confidence to properly improve the party style, and we will succeed.

Naturally, we should also realize that the task is not easily accomplished; the difficulties on the road of advance are numerous and the work

confronting us arduous. To strive for the fundamental improvement of the party style, we should concretely perform the work in the following aspects:

1. The comrades of the entire party, especially the leading cadres of all levels, must further enhance their understanding of the importance and urgency of party style improvement. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In this period of historical changes today, with the problems piling up mountain-high and the neglected tasks awaiting attention, strengthening the party's leadership and rectifying its style have a decisive significance." Other central leaders have also time and again raised the importance of party style improvement to an unprecedented height of understanding. The party's style and its lines are interdependent. Its fine style will promote the formation and implementation of correct lines, while the latter will stimulate the continuation and development of the former and create a great force for the party to propagandize to, organize and lead the masses to progress. Today, our party's line is correct, but, if the party style is not rectified, its implementation will be difficult to guarantee. The situation demands that we rectify the party style as promptly as possible, in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the entire party and entire people for the four modernizations.

As time waits for no one, we should have a sense of urgency. Meanwhile, our party is a long tested proletarian vanguard and a political party armed with the scientific truths of Marxism. Diametrically opposed to its nature and purpose and intolerable to its regulations and laws, the unhealthy trends absolutely must not be permitted to remain indefinitely.

2. The leading organs and cadres of all levels must play an exemplary role in rectifying the party style. The party committees of all levels should consciously start with themselves, each level concentrating on itself and each layer serving as a model. It is the key to party style improvement. When the leading organs and cadres set the examples, they will, on the one hand, serve as models to the broad party members and masses in preserving and developing the party's fine traditions and styles, teach by words and deeds and produce a desirable influence on everyone; on the other hand, once they succeed in rectifying themselves, they will be able to justly and forcefully combat the unhealthy trends and effectively lead the various departments and units in party style rectification. It will be more effective than relying only on holding mass meetings and issuing directives.

3. We must rely on intensive and careful ideological-political work and launch an education on party spirit and party discipline throughout the party. Restoring and developing the party's fine traditions and styles constitute a major matter for the whole party, and each and every party member has a bounden duty. The quality of the party style, under most situations, is manifested in the words and acts of the broad party members. The party is an organic whole, and each and every member a cell.

Only when each and every party member enhances his party spirit and ensures the health of the cell will the health of the party organism be maintained and the fundamental improvement of the party style promoted. Strengthening the education on party spirit and party discipline requires protracted and solid work, in order to enable the broad party members to continuously raise their political and ideological awareness, acquire the communist morals and sentiments, observe party discipline, solve the problems in their world concept and establish the lofty communist ideals and the ideology of serving the people's interests heart and soul. In strengthening the education on party spirit and party discipline, we must guard against a momentary gust of enthusiasm, a grand and spectacular scale, and formalism, for it will not produce good results.

4. We must reinforce party regulations and party laws and fully develop the role of the discipline inspection units. Supervising and inspecting the implementation of party regulations and party laws by special discipline inspection committees, in order to ensure the continuation and development of the party's fine traditions and styles and the smooth progress of all party tasks, are an effective organizational measure long followed by our party. The party committees of all levels must give serious attention to the work of the discipline inspection committee and reinforce their leadership over it. Today, fully developing the role of the discipline inspection committee is an important link in improving the party style. It must promptly investigate and study discipline violations, analyze them conscientiously and make firm and appropriate decisions. Regardless of their position or seniority, the offenders must be earnestly handled, absolutely without indulgence or accommodation. Naturally, the discipline inspection units must also involve themselves in education and constantly teach the party members to obey party discipline and state law. They must not feel that, by punishing a few individuals, all unhealthy trends are rectified. Meanwhile, all party members must support and help the discipline inspection committees in their work.

5. Currently, cracking down on the serious criminal activities in the economic realm must be considered an important measure to improve the party style, thereby consolidating the party ranks and strengthening the party leadership. The "Resolution on Cracking Down on the Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Realm" made by the Party Central Committee and the State Council pointed out: "The struggle to crack down on the serious criminal activities in the economic realm is, under the current conditions, one of the most practical and most effective measures to rectify the party and its style. Communist Party members must have a clear and bright banner and a firm standpoint. Anyone shrinking before this struggle and overlooking, indulging or even protecting the criminals is seriously impure in his party spirit and does not deserve to be a Communist Party member and even less a member with leadership responsibilities." When this struggle is properly waged, it will serve as a most practical and most effective education of the entire party membership in party spirit. Each and every Communist Party member, especially the leading cadres of the various levels, must actively plunge into this

struggle in defense of the party's communist purity, the socialist system and the basic interests of the people of all nationalities, undergo tests and temperings in the struggle, consciously purge the unhealthy trends in himself and gradually make himself into a firm, sober and able Marxist.

6. It should be pointed out that, to maintain and develop its fine traditions and styles, the party in power must wage a protracted struggle against corrosion. Today, after the exploiting class as a class has vanished, the class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in China's society. Nevertheless, due to domestic factors and international influence, it will, within a certain sphere, remain with us for a long time to come and may possibly intensify under certain conditions. Therefore, we must maintain a high degree of vigilance and wage an effective struggle against the corrosion and sabotage in all forms perpetrated by the followers of the exploiting class ideology and the anti-socialist elements in politics, economics, ideology, culture and social life. Lenin said: "If we fail to completely clarify the dividing line from those who spread the bourgeois influence to the proletariat and to wage a ruthless struggle against them, then, it will be impossible to realize the great cause of uniting and consolidating the fighting ranks of the revolutionary proletariat." ("Complete Works," Vol 17, p 205). Summarizing the experiences of the international communist movement and China's socialist revolution and construction of the past 30 plus years, we find that the destructive activities of international and domestic anti-socialist elements are, in many aspects, directed at the ideological and organizational constructions of the party in power of socialist states and perpetrated by means of corrupting and soliciting its members. Therefore, we are bound to face a protracted struggle against the corruption of the exploiting class ideology and bourgeois liberalism. The experiences of history tell us that "a thing must decay first before worms grow in it." "It is easiest to breach a stronghold from within." So long as the organism of the proletarian political party itself is healthy, it will be able to effectively resist the corrosion of all kinds of "disease germs." Thus, one may say that, to triumph in the protracted and new class struggle, the proletariat and its political party must continue to rely on the powerful state apparatus in their hands and even more on a strong party spirit and fine party style. Meanwhile, the deployment of the struggle against corrosion will, in turn, educate the entire party membership to maintain constantly a high degree of vigilance, preserve the communist purity, increase the immunity against all kinds of disease germs and continue and develop more successfully the party's fine traditions and styles.

In short, as long as our entire party mobilizes and carries out comprehensive handling, our party style will, through the endeavor of all sides, achieve a fundamental improvement. Meanwhile, party style improvement will propel an improvement in the entire social mood and social order, promote the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, further the progress of the socialist modernization construction and make our country more prosperous and powerful as rapidly as possible. The cause of the

party and the future of the state are both very hopeful, and we should be filled with confidence in victory. Today we are in the course of pursuing the socialist four modernization construction. The leadership of the CPC is the basic guarantee for the achievement of the four modernizations. Our party is in the course of carrying out structural and system reforms, cracking down on serious crimes in the economic realm, building a socialist spiritual civilization, and reorganizing the party ranks and strengthening and improving the party leadership. The work in these four aspects is closely linked with the issue of the party style and demands that we "cast off the undesirable style and preserve the superior style." Comrades of the entire party should take practical actions, conscientiously study the basic truths of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, continuously strengthen, in practical work and struggle, their tempering in party spirit, and devote themselves to the fundamental improvement of the party style.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LITERATURE MUST SERVE PEOPLE, SOCIALISM

Kunming YUNNAN SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN YUNNAN] in Chinese No 6, Nov 82 pp 31-37

[Speech by Wang Dian [3769 3949] at the study meeting of some provincial and municipal literary workers on 6 August: "Tendentiousness of Literature and Unity of Writers"]*

[Text] Recently, comrades in the literary field of our province studied and implemented the spirit of the second meeting of the Fourth China Federation of Literature and Art. I feel that "literature serves the people and socialism," the slogan proposed by the Party Central Committee to replace "literature serves politics," the one habitually used by us in the past, is more compatible with the demands of the people, the characteristics of our socialist era and the developmental laws of literature, favorable to implementing the "dual hundred" policy, activating the enthusiasm of the broad literary workers and reinforcing the unity of the writers. I feel that this is a fairly clear interpretation of the several talks given by the central leading comrades, instead of oversimplifying the new slogan by saying that literature no longer has to be tendentious in the future and that it can be severed from politics. I feel that, in studying and implementing the talks of the central leading comrades at the meeting of the National Federation of Literature and Art, this spirit must be grasped. I will discuss below my superficial understanding in the hope that the readers will point out the errors.

I. Tendentiousness of Literature

Among the literary works, some possess a distinct and strong political tendency; others, though expressing certain ideological or emotional inclinations of the writers, do not have an obvious political tendency; still others have no political or social tendency. I feel that this interpretation of the practical conditions of ancient and modern Chinese and foreign histories of literature by seeking the truth from the facts

* Some slight additions and deletions are made by this publication.

is not subjective in nature. Actually, this phenomenon is recognized and seen by all. Nevertheless, in the past we were not so clear-cut and definite as the central leading comrades. Their explanation of this objective phenomenon today is, I feel, beneficial not only to the study of the entire history of literature, but also to the implementation of the "dual hundred" policy and the prosperity of literary creation, and has a positive significance in developing our socialist literature.

Literature belongs in the realm of ideology. It is the subjective and dynamic reflection of the objective world. Naturally, the reflection may be either correct or incorrect and distorted, but it is the subjective reflecting the objective. One must admit that the formation of ideology depends on the objective material world, but once formed, it will counteract on the objective world. It has its relative independence from the economic base of society. It does not necessarily emerge and vanish simultaneously with the social system, but will inevitably develop, sooner or later, along with the changes of the objective society. The counteraction of literature on society possesses its unique form and characteristics, producing an impact by influencing the soul, the emotions and the mind, neither coercive, nor direct and open, unlike the systematic chemical or physical dissociation and composition, but subtle and indirect, and the reactions of different individuals may differ. The impact is produced by means of the artistic power of literature. This elementary Marxist epistemological knowledge is a premise of our discussion of the relations between literature and the objective world.

In that case, how does literature reflect the objective world? I feel that perhaps it may be roughly divided into two categories, viz., reflection of the natural world and reflection of society, i.e., the relations among individuals. In reflecting nature, one type of artistic works, created out of aesthetic needs, is indeed descriptions of beauty, such as paintings of still life, landscape and flower-and-bird, and even sketches of the human body, which can be called pure descriptions of objects in nature and animated things. Among literary works, we can find large numbers of illustrations among poems describing sceneries. Successfully and ingeniously depicting the luster of the lakes and the colors of the mountains, such works possess a strong artistic charm, but hardly any political tendency to speak of. There are many illustrations of this type among ancient compositions. Passed down to us as treasures of our artistic heritage, they impart an aesthetic enjoyment, valued by later generations. Such works of art indeed should not be judged by their political tendencies. Nevertheless, since literature is the dynamic reflection of the objective world, the description of nature often has a subjective factor. Though a work draws its material from a certain natural phenomenon, the reason for painting or depicting it cannot but include the subjective emotions, feelings and preferences of the artist or writer, or his specific intent. Among this type of works, some are without any distinct political or social tendency, but they indeed reflect the ideological inclinations and feelings of the writers or artists. Many poems and paintings often "imply sentiments in the scenery" or depict the scenery

to express the feelings, manifesting the inclinations or sentiments of the writer or artist through the scenery. The "blending of sentiment and scenery" often mentioned by us refers to those works describing nature which have a distinct social or even political quality. Thinking and feelings are expressed by personifying natural objects, and social phenomena or the lofty sentiments or sorrows of the characters are implied in the depictions of natural sceneries. We can find many illustrations among poetry, art and musical compositions. The sturdy old pine, the frost defying chrysanthemum and the plum blossom on snowy ground, or the galloping steed, the soaring eagle and the burden-laden camel often are used to extol certain qualities in people and express the sentiments of the writers or artists. In such works, the ideological tendency, or even the social and political tendencies are fairly distinct. Therefore, descriptions of natural objects, depicting and reflecting the natural world through the subjective consciousness, may be divided into several types: Some have no tendentiousness; others have some ideological and emotional tendencies; still others may have a strong political tendency. We must look at the artistic appeal of this type of work, i.e., the social effect often mentioned by us today. Leaving aside the kind of social effect, we must admit that the works produce a positive or negative influence on the readers.

The second category of literary works reflects society and the relations among people. This category may also be divided into several types. First, though describing people, the works actually express the writer's own emotions and his feelings for the object of his description. Most of the works of this type have no social tendency. The familiar "Writing a Letter to the North on a Rainy Night," for instance, expresses the author's sentiments for his friend. It is a sincere and outstanding piece of work, but has no social or political tendency to speak of. "Going to Yangzhou in March of misty flowers," "just after seeing spring off, I am seeing you off," etc., either recalling old times or yearning for one's homeland, are most moving upon perusal, but have not much social tendency, merely expressing certain sentiment of the individual. Comrades of the writers', artists' and music associations can analyze this type of works and interpret them in conjunction with the concrete instances of their particular fields. I feel that we may consider it an objectively existing fact. We value such works as an artistic legacy and can use them as references in our artistic creation. While we do not endorse their depressive tone, nor do we take the nihilist attitude and reject them in toto. The second type consists of works reflecting social life. I find that the overwhelming majority of them bears a certain social tendentiousness. We can analyze all ancient and modern Chinese and foreign works this way. Why does the writer portray such a character? Why does he write such a story? Why does he arrange the destiny of a character this way? Why does he portray one character as good and another as bad? Whom does he sympathize with and whom does he castigate? Where does he place his hopes? What are his ideal society and character? What desire does he express through his work? In regard to such works

describing social life and the relations among people, I feel that they all have obvious or veiled social and political tendencies. From Pushkin, Tolstoy, Hugo and Balzac to China's Qu Yuan and Du Fu, we can find illustrations of certain tendencies or ideals of the writers. However, due to the limitations of the times in which the writers found themselves, literary works of the past did not bring the tendentiousness to the sharp and clear-cut height of a specific class standpoint to "extol and reveal." These writers expressed the tendentiousness by means of subjective and personal experiences, aspirations, preferences and ideals. In other words, they did not describe the social phenomena with a completely conscious sense of social responsibility. Therefore, some contradictory phenomena and manifestations, not in tune with the writers' class positions, are found in their writings. The most obvious illustration is old Tolstoy, who castigated the aristocracy but failed to pinpoint the root of the evil. It was impossible at the time. In today's words, they had not yet mastered the science of correctly observing and interpreting the social system. Though expressing sympathy for the laborers, they were greatly limited. The concepts of love and hate, of good and evil and of ethics and morals in many works are very clear-cut. Reflecting the social characteristics of the times, they were determined by the historical conditions under which the writers existed. Take some Chinese writers for instance: Qu Yuan's "Lisao" has a clear tendentiousness; many poems written by Du Fu are not tendentious, but others are, e.g., "Song about the Shack Blown Apart by the Autumn Wind;" the essays of Han Yu and many later writers are also thus; "All Men Are Brothers" and "Dream of the Red Chambers" are even more obvious. I am not concentrating on analyzing writers and their works here, but it should be shown that, while recognizing the absence of tendentiousness of some works, we must admit that many works are indeed tendentious. Regardless of what social tendency, the presence of tendentiousness and the influence produced by it are facts. Therefore, that some literary works are tendentious and others not is merely a factual interpretation of the literary phenomenon in practical existence. As for the value of these works, it is another issue.

Historically speaking, the emergence of the communist movement and the entry of the proletariat into the arena of history, especially the victory of Russia's October Revolution under Lenin's leadership and the success of China's revolution which followed it, ushered in a new epoch in the history of literature, and only then did we have the specific concept of socialist literature. This concept itself bears a conscious, clear-cut and strong political tendency. Only then did it become possible for literature to belong to the laboring people and to serve them, and only then was the proposition that "literature serves the people" advanced. Lenin was the first to propose the theme that our literature serves the laboring people when he said, in "Party Organization and Party Publications," that literature does not serve the fat and bored aristocracy. In his talk at the Yanan literary forum and his other works, Comrade Mao Zedong correctly developed the theme and pointed out that the question of for whom is the basic and fundamental issue, that our literature is

created for the people, for the purpose of rallying and educating them and attacking and wiping out the enemy, that it is closely linked with the masses and that it takes the people's interest as the starting point. Thus, the special concept of socialist literature should be said to be a literature created by the literary workers, under the guidance of Marxism, with a conscious and clear-cut effort to serve the people. Meanwhile, only under the socialist conditions is it completely possible for literature to serve the people and to belong to the laborers. Thus, serving the people with literature is the fruit of our long struggle, our right and our responsibility, and the demand of the people. Let us think back a moment: Before the proletariat won the revolutionary victory, except in the bases, it was very difficult for literature to serve the people. The restrictions were numerous, and many revolutionary writers failed to fully fulfill their desire to serve the people, many party members and progressive writers sacrificed themselves, and many revolutionary elders had their writing published under extremely adverse conditions. The works of these revolutionary writers naturally all belong in the category of proletarian literature, but it was extremely difficult for the writers in those days to serve the people. Living in today's world, we are much more fortunate than our forebears, but one should say that our responsibilities are much heavier. Therefore, socialist literature itself should be the writers' vigorous, conscious and dynamic reflection of the objective world and serve as a force to promote its reform. It is inseparable and indivisible from socialist politics. It must serve the people and the socialist cause, for otherwise it cannot be called "socialist literature." The fact that we do not use the slogan "literature serves politics" today is only because it is not perfect enough, and not scientific enough in its strict sense; it did, indeed, lead to misunderstandings and distortions in practical activities. The slogan that literature serves the people and socialism now proposed is more compatible with the original meaning of socialist literature and constitutes an important development of Mao Zedong's literary thinking. The socialist spiritual civilization is a characteristic of the socialist system, and its essence is to educate the people with the communist ideology and gradually turn the communist spirit into the consciousness of the entire society. The achievement of this goal depends on our long-term work and the effort of many quarters. Our literary workers shoulder a tremendous responsibility in the formation of this consciousness. Encouraging the people to do better and to regard labor, society, the state and human relations with the communist ideology and cultivate noble convictions, sentiments and ethics is the goal of the socialist spiritual production, differentiating it from the old historical literature. Therefore, we must particularly emphasize that the primary task of socialist literature is to educate the people with the communist ideology, extol the new persons of the four modernization construction and describe the achievements in construction. Encouraging the people and cultivating their revolutionary ideals, ethics, sentiments and disciplinary concept will also raise their cultural level and aesthetic judgment. Only thus will we be able to perform the noble tasks assigned by the times. Among the many functions of literature, we must first master and

develop this guiding principle. In other words, literature must benefit the people and the socialist construction. We must, under the premise of upholding the four basic principles, enliven and develop our socialist literature. Each and every writer must observe this demand.

Meanwhile, it must also be pointed out that socialist literature covers a broad field, with a wide range of subject matters, extremely rich substances and manifold forms of expression. While we advocate mainly the composition of paeans to communism, the portrayal of heroic images of the socialist construction and the reflection of the progress of socialism, we should not, in view of the diverse interests and needs of the people and the manifold functions of literature, obliterate and negate the people's needs in other aspects, but should recognize and develop other qualities of literature. All fine lyrical poems, paintings and music beneficial to the people's mental and physical health and popular with the masses, descriptions of the magnificent mountains and rivers of the fatherland, manifold forms of charming artistic creations, informative historical themes and superior traditional plays should all be included in the general concept. By so doing, we will both combat the so-called "theory on theme determination" and strictly clarify our dividing line with bourgeois liberalism. We do not endorse stereotyped themes, but we do demand stringency in the selection of themes. We do not support carrying absolutism to the extent of permitting only "writing about the central theme; singing about the central theme," but we must, with the greatest enthusiasm, describe the practical struggles currently waged by the broadest masses. Our past mistake of taking "writing about the central theme" as the only literary task must be rectified, but we must not, for this reason, negate the proper tendentiousness of socialist literature and the goal of the socialist spiritual production. Disregarding the needs of the people and socialism and failing to guide the people to progress, while advocating writing about whatever one pleases, will only obscure our fundamental boundary with bourgeois liberalism. Writings advocating individualism, anarchism, decadent or feudal ideology or writings severed from the spirit of the times, depressive in tone and mediocre and asinine in quality fail to satisfy the requirements of socialist literature and must be condemned. In short, we must not pander to the backward under the excuse of the people's needs, but must, with the communist ideology, guide the people to raise their spiritual plane. Naturally, works without a distinct political tendentiousness may be permitted among socialist literature, but they must be popular with the people. In other words, when resting after intense labor, the people can enjoy works of good taste for their mental recreation.

Some comrades inquire whether we will still demand party spirit in literary creation as we did in the past. I feel that party spirit is a demand on the party members. In terms of a party-member writer, he is primarily a party member and must demand strictly of himself according to the membership standards, reinforce his tempering in the party spirit, obey the organization, observe discipline, maintain unity with the Party Central Committee in politics, and manifest his party spirit in all

aspects. Therefore, embodying the party spirit in his creative activities and works is imperative and proper. In a broader sense, party-member writers and writers endorsing and supporting communism should all guide their creation with the Marxist-Leninist world concept and perform their work according to the proletarian standpoint and party requirements and principles. It is inconceivable for a party member to pursue creative work beneficial to the people and socialism apart from the party's standpoints and principles. Meanwhile, we must never think of party spirit and party standpoints as conflicting with the people's interests. The party represents the basic and long-range interests of the people of all nationalities in China. Apart from this fundamental principle, the Communist Party will have no party spirit. Nevertheless, this absolutely does not demand that all works include certain political terminologies and manifest certain policies in simple diagrams. What we demand is to reflect the people's, i.e., the party's, interest, not to turn literature into slogans or dry sermons.

Some comrades have brought up the issue of artistic and political standards. Actually, when we evaluate the quality and refinement of a work, primarily the object of our study must be a work of art, and we evaluate it as such. If it is not a work of art, it will not be within the province of our study. Next, this principle must not be interpreted as artistic standard first. I support the concept of "unity of revolutionary political substance and perfect artistic form" mentioned by Comrade Mao Zedong in his "Talk." Works which are reactionary in politics and conflicting with the four basic principles and the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session, and works detrimental to the people and socialism not only are not needed by us, but must be condemned. In regard to works which are artistically crude and have no artistic appeal, we must point out their flaws and withhold our approval of them as good artistic products.

We must intensify our understanding of the slogan that "literature serves the people and socialism" and of our future tasks and responsibilities after its proposal. Many theoretical issues need to be widely discussed and to be demonstrated by citing actual instances and summarizing experiences. The foregoing is only a rough outline sketched by me.

II. Unity of Writers

The general slogan of serving the people and socialism is supported by all. Uniting under this general goal is the basis and the premise of unity. To reinforce unity, we must perform work in the following three aspects:

First, we must further strengthen literary criticism. An important means to promote the prosperity of literature and improve the ideological and artistic qualities of literary works, literary criticism should also serve as a valuable tool to reinforce the unity of the literary ranks. I feel that correctly launching literary criticism has an extremely important

significance in rectifying the incorrect viewpoints, eliminating the divergences in work or interpretation and the resulting misunderstandings and enhancing the unity of writers. The literal meaning of literary criticism is to comment and to discuss. To comment is to appraise and assess the works, but what is even more important is to discuss. It is for the purpose of determining and explaining what is good and what is bad. Not a simple introduction, it is a scientific, convincing and enlightening demonstration. When properly carried out, literary criticism will produce a positive impact, but if improperly carried out, it will create a side effect, or, instead of attaining the goal of promoting literary prosperity, overcoming the incorrect viewpoints and reinforcing the unity of the comrades, it may encourage the spread of the incorrect viewpoints. Thus, when launching literary criticism, we must take an earnest attitude, viz., the scientific attitude of seeking the truth from the facts, and stress analysis and reason. It will reflect our levels in politics and art. For us to launch literary criticism in Yunnan, I feel that first of all we must strengthen the study of literary works, deciding whether a certain poem or novel is well written or not and giving the reasons for the decision. This principle should apply to literature, art and music. In regard to the criticism of books, if it involves a book, we must evaluate the book; if it involves a collection of many pieces, we must concretely analyze each piece, instead of affirming the collection as a whole. The reason is because the works of a writer are bound to include both the good and the bad, or even interspersed with incorrect substances. Therefore, it is difficult to be accurate by making a general evaluation of a collection, and it may even lead to errors. The next task is to point out a certain tendency calling for attention after studying many works. We must exercise an even greater caution here, accurately "pinpoint the malady of the times," and guard against taking individual phenomena as a universal tendency. The third task is the appraisal of writers, which has an even greater need for a solemn and cautious attitude. We must vigorously seek to be comprehensive and guard against rash judgments. The issue of character and writing brought up by us today refers to the link between a writer and his works. When evaluating or introducing a writer, we must never do so on the strength of one piece of work, but must have truly understood, studied and familiarized ourselves with him. We should not, in our ignorance, make an introduction of a writer which is not compatible with reality, because it will benefit neither the writer under evaluation nor the reader. All critical articles must conform to the requirements of literary criticism and avoid two kinds of deviations, viz., what Lu Xun called killing by curse and killing by praise. We endorse neither the unprincipled praise nor the disparagement of a writer or work without first seeking the truth from the facts. In the critical articles, we must take a comradely attitude of exploration on the basis of equality, permitting both criticism and counter criticism, stressing reason, avoiding personal feelings and refraining from sarcasm and excessive praise. The requirement of scientific analysis in regard to literary works and writers must be faithfully observed. Writings with serious political mistakes or mistakes in literary thinking must be earnestly

criticized. If a certain viewpoint is incorrect, we must discuss its mistakes. Issues of principle must be handled as fundamental issues. We must discuss the artistic level in case of issues involving the artistic level. In short, I feel that correctly deploying and strengthening literary criticism, thereby making it possible for those pursuing creation and those engaged in criticism to render mutual help, is highly necessary to the enhancement of unity.

Next, we must correctly wage the struggle between the two fronts and regard our achievements and defects and mistakes. A correct principle is inevitably implemented in the course of the struggle between the two fronts. Of course, "leftwing" and rightwing are political terms in the party's work, referring to the tendencies in implementing intraparty principles, not to writers or their works. Due to the differences in understanding and various social factors, the implementation of a correct line or principle will always run into interference from the "left" and the right. The point is that we must correctly master the struggle between the two fronts. In terms of the situation in Yunnan's literary field, we must further purge the "leftwing" influence, which is not an easy task. We have done much work in recent years, but it does not mean that we have solved the problem. Meanwhile, the interference from the right must likewise be combated and eliminated. It must be pointed out that the influence of bourgeois liberalism is also reflected in our literature. We should be highly vigilant. In the struggle between the two fronts, we must concretely analyze what is "left" and what is right. For the same issue, there may be both "leftwing" and rightwing manifestations, and we must painstakingly differentiate them. Comrade [Hu] Yaobang [5170 0829 2606] said: The term bourgeois liberalism has a precise meaning, and we must neither use it indiscriminately, nor take a weak and helpless attitude on its manifestations. We must correctly master this principle on the issue of tendentiousness, for only thus will it enhance our unity. In the light of the many lessons and experiences in the past, we must firmly deploy the struggle between the two fronts on the one hand and avoid a repetition of our mistakes on the other.

We must correctly regard the achievements and the defects and mistakes in our work. The achievements made by the literary field in our province since the Third Plenary Session, which constitute the main aspect, must be fully affirmed. Meanwhile, by seeking the truth from the facts and keeping an open mind, we must recognize our defects and shortcomings. It is thus with each and every comrade as well as the literary front as a whole. Achievements naturally should be affirmed, but we must also admit the defects and shortcomings, including mistakes in individual aspects, instead of evading them. The means is criticism and self-criticism. Mistakes must be admitted and defects must not be concealed, for otherwise it will hamper the improvement of work and the enhancement of unity. The comrades with defects and mistakes should humbly heed the criticisms of their comrades and, more importantly, take a self-critical attitude, look squarely at their own defects or mistakes, and vigorously correct

themselves. The comrades with correct views should help those with defects and mistakes. As long as they are willing to correct themselves, we should all take a welcoming attitude. Here, we have an appropriate old saying: "Everyone makes mistakes, but to correct them is a great virtue." Comrade Mao Zedong also said time and again that "no man is perfect; no gold is pure." No comrade should consider himself consistently correct. On the one hand, we must correctly treat our own good points and shortcomings. On the other hand, everyone must exert together to help a unit or comrade face up to and correct the defects and mistakes and make progress. A sincere critical and self-critical attitude, when taken by all, will enhance our unity.

Thirdly, the old, middle-aged and young generations must mutually respect, cherish, learn from and help one another. It was contained in the "Pledge of Literary and Artistic Workers." Handling the relations among the three generations in this spirit is a necessary condition to unity. What must be first brought up is that, as a result of the effort of the Federation of Literature and Art and the various associations in recent years, Yunnan has discovered and trained a group of young literary and artistic workers. It is most encouraging and constitutes one of our achievements. Nevertheless, judged from the present condition, the main thing is that our training and help are inadequate. Therefore, we must devote a great effort to this work. The comrades who have exerted themselves to train and help the young literary workers in recent years should be commended. Naturally, the unprincipled praises of the young comrades are undesirable, but encouragement and active support from all quarters are completely proper and necessary. In terms of Yunnan's concrete conditions, the work in this aspect is still inadequate. We must foster new forces and encourage the latecomers to surpass the old-timers. The old and middle-aged comrades must undertake this task.

To initiate a new phase in Yunnan's literature, we must, realistically speaking, rely on the effort of our middle-aged writers. Whether in ideology, artistic cultivation, tempering in life or creative experience, the middle-aged comrades are superior to the young comrades. Fully developing the enthusiasm of our middle-aged writers, improving the quality of their work and enabling them to create more and better works and attain a higher level in artistic achievements constitute a key issue linked with the prosperity of Yunnan's literature. I wish to emphasize that the middle-aged comrades must not only exert themselves in their creative work, but also undertake an important responsibility in maintaining and enhancing unity in the literary field. In both creation and unity, their words and acts have a great influence on the young comrades. They must serve as models in enhancing unity and observing the pledge. The older comrades must devote a greater energy to helping the young comrades to grow. The forming of the multilevel ladder-shaped ranks is a good sign. If we can properly handle the relations among the comrades of the several quarters, it will greatly benefit the building of the entire literary ranks and the unity of Yunnan's writers.

To unify thinking and promote work, the task confronting our literary workers throughout the province is the conscientious study and understanding of the spirit of the speeches given by the central leading comrades. By proceeding according to the provisions in the pledge, we will not only bring prosperity to our creative work and provide spiritual food of high ideological and artistic qualities and bright and clear nationality features to satisfy the people's cultural needs, but also strengthen the unity of our literary ranks.

I hope that those in the field of literature will, by means of the study this time, make the proper preparations for the implementation of the 12th Party Congress resolutions and truly attain the demand to "improve understanding, unify thinking, strengthen unity and promote work." Let us all enhance our enthusiasm, unite as one, and make more contributions to the initiation of a new phase in the socialist modernization construction and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology as the core.

6080

CSO: 4005/339

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW SITUATION IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN SHANDONG PROVINCE URGED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by the Education Division, Shandong Province: "Strive to Create a New Situation in Educational Work in Our Province"]

[Text] Leaders at various levels and the vast ranks of the educational workers in our province are right now following the spirit of the 12th Party Congress to discuss and study the question of how to bring about a new situation in the educational work of our province. We discuss below some of our views concerning this question.

I

In order to bring about a new situation in our educational work, we must first of all elevate the understanding of the whole party and whole society about education. We must link with the actual situation in our province and fully perceive why education has been listed as one of the strategic points of emphasis in our economic development, and why energetically promoting our education is not only very necessary but also very urgent.

Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the education front in our province has undergone a historic change and a preliminary scene of prosperity has emerged. Today, there are altogether over 13 million students in the daytime universities, middle schools and elementary schools, and another 8 million are receiving various forms of adult education. The attendance rate in elementary schools has reached better than 95 percent. The vista of structural reform in middle-school education has already opened up; the in-school student population in the various kinds of medium vocational education are already making up 30 percent of the total of all students at the senior middle school level. The in-school students in general institutions of higher learning have more than doubled those of 1976. Higher education of other forms have also been developing somewhat, and the quality of our education has continued to improve.

While fully affirming our achievements, we must at the same time see that the current state of education in our province still seriously lags behind the needs of our economic construction and social development. There are still

more than 20,860,000 illiterates and semiilliterates of the age of 12 and above across the province. The rate of consolidation at the elementary school level is limited to about 70 percent, and the rate of qualified admission is even lower. The middle level of vocational education remains a weak link. The scale of our higher education is small, its level is not high, the relative arrangement of its subjects and divisions as well as the establishment of its specialties are both hardly rational enough. An especially salient question is that education in the countryside remains ill adapted to the needs of building our modern socialist new countryside. Because our education has long remained backward, the situation about our province's weak scientific and technological forces and lack of professional talents is quite serious. In the case of the number of persons with the university level of culture in every 100,000 population (including university students currently registered on campus), the national figure increased from the 416 of 1964 to today's 599, whereas our province increased from 167 of 1964 to today's 353. Despite the fact that during the past 18 years the ratio of the persons with the university level of culture in the total population of our province has increased by more than a full 100 percent, this ratio is today still far lower than the level of the national average. According to other statistics, in the case of the scientific and technological cadres in the units owned by the whole people there are 54 in every 10,000 nationwide, whereas in our province there are only 31.2; the ratio of agricultural and forestry personnel in the total agricultural population of the units owned by the whole people is 4 in every 10,000 for the whole country, whereas it is only 3 in every 10,000 in our province. In the ranks of our province's workers, those with the cultural level below that of a junior middle school make up about 75 percent. The managerial cadres of our province mostly have not received any systematic professional education. Such a situation in which education is backward, talents are short, and the average scientific and cultural level of the masses of workers and peasants is low serves to constrain the speed of economic development in our province. This is one of the important reasons that result in our province's technical level in industrial and agricultural production and the level of management both being rather backward and our economic results remaining inadequate; it is also the greatest difficulty we must overcome in our task to quadruple output in our province.

The key to our four modernizations lies in the modernization of our science and technology, and its foundation is education. Quadrupling our output depends on scientific and technological progress and on intellectual development. The talents needed in the period of our new economic regeneration must be fostered with close attention from the very present. We believe that once party committees and governments at various levels fully recognize the importance and urgency of developing our educational enterprises, they are bound to be able to consciously put education on a strategic status, rely on the strength of the vast ranks of our educational workers and our society, energetically handle our education, and earnestly bring about a new situation in our educational work; the state in our province of backward education and insufficient talents is bound to be changed. Once we make a go of our educational work, there would be a foundation for quadrupling our output, and there would be great hope for the construction of our socialist modernization.

II

The 12th Party Congress clearly prescribed our task in bringing about a new situation in educational work: "We must energetically popularize elementary education, strengthen secondary vocational education and higher education, develop various kinds of educational enterprises at various levels in the cities and the countryside, train various professional talents, and elevate the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation." We must strengthen investigation and study, seriously do a good job in educational planning, and comprehensively implement these glorious and difficult tasks. At present, we must continue to unswervingly implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement. In the practical work of formulating plans and bringing about a new situation, we should make certain basic demands as follows:

1. There Must Be New Development for Our Educational Enterprises

Popularization of education is the premise for building our material civilization and spiritual civilization; it is the foundation for the development of all our educational enterprises. Our province must do all it can to move ahead in basically realizing the popularization of our elementary education by 1985. While continuing to improve our school attendance rate, we must at the same time especially pay attention to improving our rate of consolidation and rate of qualified admission. The point of emphasis in our work to popularize our elementary education should be placed in the countryside, especially the mountain regions, the lake regions, frontier regions and economically weak regions; those regions should pay attention to suiting measures to local conditions by rationally deploying the experimental points and adopting versatile forms suitable to local characteristics in running their schools. They must handle well the training of elementary school teachers, implementing the salary schedule for teachers in the people-run schools, and mainly rely on the strength of the communes and production brigades and the masses, accelerate the school housing remodeling and construction work in the countryside, earnestly try to succeed in "no school having any dangerous buildings, every class having its classroom, and every student having his own desk and chair." In the cities and counties and communes where conditions are present, we must popularize junior middle school education and develop pre-school education.

Higher education is the weak link in our province's education; we must develop it steadily. There are nearly 52,000 students in our general institutions of higher learning today; our preliminary conceptualization is to go through building some new individual institutions and a number of branch institutions, to have current institutions tap their potential and expand their student recruitment, actively add measures such as admitting commuting students so as to enable the general institutions of higher learning to develop their in-school student population up to 60,000 and above by 1985, and then further to 90,000 by 1990. The number of graduate students should also continue to grow. We must continue to energetically develop broadcasting and television universities, staff and workers universities, higher correspondence education and evening universities, and encourage cities where conditions are present to run short-term vocational universities. We must establish as soon as possible the

examination institution for self-study. The number of students in higher education outside the general institutions of higher learning must gradually approach and surpass the number of students in general institutions of higher learning.

Cadre education, staff and worker education as well as peasant education also need to be actively developed. The approach by higher institutions to running cadre training classes should be upheld and gradually expanded. Industrial and mining enterprises should at present pay attention to handling well the cultural make-up study and technical training for the young staff and workers; in the countryside, we must generally develop the peasants' technical education, and develop and do a good job in running the peasants' sparetime technical schools and agricultural broadcasting schools. We must energetically eliminate illiteracy and strive to basically eradicate illiterates of those between 12 and 40 years of age during a period of 3 years or so.

2. There Must Be New Progress in Educational Readjustment and Reform

In this regard, our thinking should be further emancipated, and our work should be more daring. Shandong is a big province; it should make greater contributions to the effort for building a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics and adapted to the construction needs of our four modernizations.

Agriculture is the first strategic point of emphasis in our economic development. Reforming our countryside education, gradually form a socialist countryside educational system, making countryside education adapt to the needs of our agricultural production and peasant life, serving the building of a socialist new countryside, and laying a good foundation for realizing our agriculture modernization: all this should constitute the first point of emphasis in our effort to reform our education. In reforming our countryside education today, we must begin with the reforming of the structure of our secondary education by accelerating the pace of this reform. We must turn most senior middle schools in the countryside into agricultural middle schools, agricultural technical middle schools, or other vocational middle schools. These schools must all be run with their name matching their substance so as to foster a new generation of peasants and elementary agricultural technical talents with socialist consciousness, culture, and the ability to build a socialist new countryside. The general senior middle schools in the countryside must also gradually open up vocational technical subjects such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and electronic engineering according to needs. Meanwhile, we must also actively experiment on running 4-year agricultural junior middle schools. In the cities, we must likewise grasp well the reforming of the structure of our secondary education, turn more senior middle schools into secondary vocational schools, and gradually manage to have general senior middle schools broadly open up vocational classes and, in the general classes, to open up vocational and technical subjects as far as possible. We must strive to help the number of students in secondary vocational education reach 50 percent of the total number of students at the senior middle school level by 1985. The various higher institutions, key secondary colleges and concerned units must help the vocational schools train teachers, compile textbooks, and build laboratories and fieldwork stations.

The readjustment and restructuring of our higher education should also be well handled. We must, according to the needs of economic construction and social development across the country and in our province, readjust well the proportionate development of the various departments and subjects in our higher institutions and the establishment of their specialties. In the process of developing our higher education, we should gradually improve the proportion of subjects and categories such as arts, law, commerce, economics, and management and thereby enhance the relative weight of those specialties. In the case of those non-available specialties urgently needed by our province such as politics and law, water conservancy, industrial and fine arts, food crafts, etc., we must set them up as soon as possible. With respect to the personnel needs in such strategic aspects as agriculture, energy and transportation, education, and science, we must further strengthen our investigation, formulate forecasts, and give priority to guaranteeing them.

3. All Schools Must Elevate Their Quality of Education to a New Level

Elevating the quality of their education is the central task of all schools at all levels. We must take the Communist ideology as our guide, correctly understand and implement the party's educational principles, and make sure to train the students into laborers with comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical development, with ideals, morality, culture and discipline and construction talents who are both Red and expert. Adhering to the four basic principles and training socialist new people with the Communist ideology are the most important indicators by which our socialist schools are differentiated from the old schools and the foremost questions regarding the elevation of the quality of our education. Our schools must put moral education on the primary spot, insist on carrying out fighting, persuasive, and attractive political and ideological work among the students so as to spread our revolutionary ideals, morality and disciplinary education to all students and impart them in all educational activities of our schools.

We must further strengthen our intellectual education and seriously study how to improve our intellectual education, enable the students to steadfastly master scientific and cultural knowledge and skills, and pay attention to nurturing the students' intellectual capabilities. The erroneous way on the part of the middle school to single-mindedly pursue the higher rate of students advancing onto the next higher institutions seriously affects their moral education and physical education and also seriously weakens their intellectual education; it must be firmly stopped. The various kinds of higher institutions must clarify their priorities, determine their tasks, make clear the qualitative standard of people they are supposed to train, so as to base themselves on such training goals and formulate or modify well their teaching plans; they must particularly pay attention to handling well the relationship between theory and practice, and adjust well the structure of the students' intellectual pursuits. The schools' physical education must be oriented toward all students, take the strengthening of the students' physique as its goal, and conscientiously implement the Education Ministry's Provisional Regulations Concerning Physical Education and Hygienic Work in Schools. Through investigation and study, we must put forward the standards which students of various age groups should attain in their physique, take the proportionate figure of students actually reaching

such standards as one of the indicators measuring the quality of our education, and thereby promote the physical education and hygienic work in schools according to such measurement. We must rationally organize the students to participate in production and labor, and launch work and study programs; this would both benefit the students' comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical development and reduce the burdens of the state, as well as improve the conditions under which schools can be run: we must energetically pursue this and not neglect it. We must strengthen the study and research in our educational subjects, penetratingly launch the teaching and research in all subjects, including politics, culture business and physical education; actively and steadily reform our teaching content and teaching methods, and continue to improve the quality of our education.

4. The Scientific Research and Technical Work Must Make New Contributions

While adhering to teaching as their main undertaking, the higher institutions must at the same time further promote the status and relative importance of scientific research work and have teaching and scientific research more closely united together; this is an important way to further improve the quality of our education, and also a practical action for quadrupling our output while at the time training the needed talents. Today, the teaching forces in most old institutions are abundant and the teaching in some new institutions have also passed the test; they should organize more forces to launch scientific research. We must pay attention to research in the basic sciences; but the majority of institutions should in main stress research in the applied sciences. The scientific and technical work in the engineering institutions and agricultural institutions should further be oriented toward economic development and have it connected to industrial and agricultural production so as to establish the three-in-one system of combining teaching, scientific research and production. The 60-odd key-task projects planned within 3 years for our province's higher institutions to undertake or participate in must be assured of their completion at all costs. We must mobilize teachers and research personnel to suggest policies and plans for our province's economic construction, organize concerned middle-aged and young teachers to go to the first front of industrial and agricultural production to participate in production practice and scientific and technical work, and study and solve the difficult problems in our production.

III

In order to bring about a new situation in our educational work we must solve well the following problems.

1. We must strengthen the party's leadership over our educational work. The development of our educational enterprises is the task of the whole party and the common task of all fronts. We hope that, under the correct leadership of the party central committee and provincial party committee, the whole province from top to bottom, all regions, municipalities, counties and various departments can all strengthen party leadership over our educational work, can all thoroughly cleanse away our erroneous concepts in looking down on education,

science and culture and discriminating against the intellectuals, so that they would with a high degree of self-consciousness and great enthusiasm, plus a zeal to run things virgorously and speedily, earnestly make a go of our education.

2. In developing our educational enterprises, we must insist on the principle of walking on two legs and bring about a situation in which the whole people would come forward to run our education. We must implement a multilayered educational network of the simultaneous running of fulltime, part-work (in agriculture) and part-study, as well as sparetime education, the running of education in various forms, and the forging of a combination of both popularization and elevation. We must follow the practice of allowing the state, the enterprises, as well as the collectives to run our education simultaneously, mobilize the enthusiasm of all trades and all professions, and mobilize the enthusiasm of the factories, mines, and enterprises as well as the communes and collectives.

3. We must do our best to increase educational funding and capital construction investment in the educational aspect. The state of our having too few educational funds at present must be resolutely and gradually changed. The rate of increase of our intellectual investment should be higher than the growth of our national economy. Along with the enhancement of our financial resources, the provincial, regional, municipal and county levels must raise their proportion of investment in education year after year, and at the same time also mobilize the forces of the whole society to put up the money to run our education, encourage the enterprises and communes and production brigades to raise funds for themselves to run schools, and encourage the masses to assemble the necessary funds to run schools. All schools must practice economy, oppose waste, run schools on the basis of diligence and frugality, improve economic results, so as to give full scope to limited funds.

4. Educational departments at various levels and the vast ranks of the educational workers must fully recognize the historic responsibility they are shouldering and exert their spirit to do a good job in nuturing talent. We must insist on having education serve the construction of our socialist modernizations and the building of our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. On the basis of the demands of our "four modernizations," we must well readjust the leading groups of our educational departments and our schools. We must strengthen political and ideological work in our schools, strategically handle ideological construction among our party members and cadres, and at the same time also handle well ideological construction among all teachers, students and staff; we must further implement the party's policy toward the intellectuals, elevate the status of the teachers in society, commend fine teachers, and continue to improve the teachers' working conditions and living conditions. We must conscientiously readjust the ranks of the teachers, staff and workers. We must run well our normal schools and colleges of education and energetically handle well the educational cadres training and teachers training work. Once all this work is well done, there would be an important guarantee for bringing about a new situation in our educational work.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN UNIVERSITY COMPLETES STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK080958 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] After a half year of readjustment work, Hunan University has completed the reform of its educational and administrative leadership organ and the organ of its CPC standing committee, many elderly comrades have happily retired from their leadership posts and 16 young and energetic people at the university cultural level have been absorbed into the leadership groups. [words indistinct]

When the new leadership group compared to the original leadership, a very big change is noticed. The number of people at the university cultural level has increased from one to six and the average age has dropped by 9 years. The youngest person only 43 years old. The proportion of people at the university cultural level to others in the new CPC standing committee has risen to 71 percent and the average age has dropped by 13.5 years.

Since their establishment, the new groups have been imbued with a thick democratic atmosphere, hold many common views and have been united. Their members have cooperated with each other, have been energetic, have had great determination and have immediately grasped four things:

1. They have boldly and resolutely readjusted the groups at the departmental and sectional levels so as to make the groups at these two levels gradually attain the criterion of the four modernizations.
2. They have formulated the plan for straightening out the school and the detailed rules and regulations of all departments.
3. They have analyzed the problems which greatly affect the masses now and for which the masses show great concern. They have begun to gradually solve the problems one by one.
4. They have begun to formulate a long-term plan for the development of the school.

As the new groups dare to grasp work, exercise control and work and vigorously eliminate the leftist influence in the problems concerning intellectuals, they will gain the teachers' support.

CSO: 4005/438

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--Yesterday afternoon [24 December] the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government held a telephone conference, demanding that responsible comrades at all levels of the party and the government strengthen leadership, do well in grasping the planned parenthood month publicity drive around the 1983 New Year's Day and the Spring Festival and lay a foundation for fulfilling the population quota in the last 3 years of the sixth 5-year plan period. Sun Guozhi, provincial CPC committee secretary and governor, presided over the telephone conference. Mao Zhiyong, provincial CPC committee first secretary, attended the conference and spoke, Wang Zhiguo, vice governor and head of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group, made specific arrangements for the provincial planned parenthood month publicity drive. Responsible comrades of the Changsha Municipality and Changde County introduced the situation in making preparations for the month's publicity drive. [Text] [HK250340 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Dec 82]

MEETING ON IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER--A provincial symposium on comprehensively tackling problems in social order was held in Daliang Township, Shunde County, from 18 to 22 December. The participants expressed resolve to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in social atmosphere and social order in 5 years. Attending the meeting were responsible persons in charge of political and legal work in the prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, totalling some 200 people. Kou Qingyan and Wang Ning presided and spoke. The meeting stressed: the fundamental way to promote social order is to tackle the problems in a comprehensive way. The party committees at all levels must unify their thinking, enhance their understanding, strengthen leadership, and mobilize the forces of all departments and sectors to adopt various methods to tackle the problems in a comprehensive way. Next year the province should strengthen propaganda and education in the legal system, continue to do well in educating and saving young delinquents, establish security responsibility systems, rural pacts and popular agreements and put them on a sound basis, actively handle contradictions among the people, and get a thoroughly sound grasp of grassroots and basic work. In tackling the problems in a comprehensive way, it is necessary to focus on the key areas, first grasping Guangzhou Municipality. The prefectures should grasp medium and small towns, and also counties with a high crime rate. The counties and municipalities should focus on townships, and also on communes and neighborhoods with many social order problems. [Excerpts] [HK240614 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 82]

SOCIAL ORDER, SECURITY CONFERENCE--The provincial conference for exchanging experience and commending progressive in security work on the economic and cultural fronts was convened in Wuchang from 20 to 22 December. At the conference, four units and 13 security cadres were awarded citations for merit; 60 units and 61 comrades were granted the florious title of progressive collective or individual. Over the past year, institutions, schools, factories and other units throughout the province have achieved tangible results in consolidating social order by mobilizing and relying on the masses and closely cooperating with the departments concerned. The number of criminal cases in the first 11 months of this year decreased by 40 percent against that in the same period last year. The incidence of criminal cases, security accidents and mob robberies has also markedly declined. Vice Governor (Wang Libin) attended the conference and made a speech. He called on security cadres and police to learn from the units and individuals who have received awards and to strive for the creation of a new situation in security work on the economic and cultural fronts so as to make new contributions to defense and the promotion of socialist modernization. [Text] [HK230705 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Chinese 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD RALLY--The Henan Provincial CPC committee and government held a radio and television rally in Zhengzhou on 25 December to mobilize the planned parenthood propaganda drive. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government, military district and CPPCC including Lie Jie, Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, Han Jingcao, Song Yuxi, Guo Tan, Zhang Chixia, (Zhao Zhengfu) and Cai Ming attended the rally. Over 3,000 persons were present. Provincial CPC committee secretary and Vice Governor Han Jingcao presided. Provincial CPC committee Secretary and Governor Dai Suli made a speech. He called on CPC and CYL members and people throughout the province to thoroughly understand the importance of planned parenthood work and be resolved to grasp it well. The planned parenthood policies must be strictly enforced and the propaganda drive launched well. Henan Military District deputy political Commissar Cai Ming and provincial CYL committee Deputy Secretary (Zhao Guocheng) also spoke. [Summary] [HK260617 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD URGED--In Hubei Province, the population has grown by 21,990,000 in the 32 years since liberation. The state and society have spent 14.5 billion yuan on bringing up these people. If only half of these had been born, the state could have saved 7.2 billion yuan, which could have built 1 and 1/2 wuhan steel plants. In 1949, there were 2.2 mu of farmland per person in the province, but now the figure is only 1.2 mu. It seems the figure has been halved during these 32 years. Although the province's grain output last year was 130 percent higher than in 1952, the amount of grain available per person only increased by 30 percent. It is obvious that failure to practice planned parenthood directly affects the state's development and the improvement in living standards. At present some people are only paying attention to quadrupling and ignoring planned parenthood. This is very wrong. If planned parenthood is done badly, the fulfillment of the great goal will be obstructed. Every person must understand the importance of this issue and spontaneously contribute to population control. [Station commentary: "Planned Parenthood Work Cannot Be Relaxed in the Least"] [Excerpts] [HK260702 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82]

IMPROVING RURAL SOCIAL ORDER--The provincial symposium on comprehensively tidying up rural social order was held in Xiaogan Prefecture from 21-23 December. The symposium pointed out: the central link of comprehensively tidying up social order is to use communist ideology and morality to educate people, particularly young people and juveniles. We must strengthen education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, our motherland's history, particularly modern history, the program, history and revolutionary traditions of the party, the constitution and the rights, obligation and morality of a citizen for the masses, particularly cadres, young people and juveniles. We must strengthen education in professional duties, conduct and discipline for all walks of life and trades and gradually establish new socialist customs. The symposium emphasized: educating, redeeming and helping erring young people and juveniles to change by persuasion and making them become useful people is an important task of comprehensively tidying up social order. Organizations at all levels of the party, CYL, trade unions and women's federations and propaganda, education and culture departments must strengthen ideological and political work for young people and juveniles. They must strive to redeem the great majority of them. It is necessary to resolutely inspect and prohibit pornographic books, publications, recording tapes, video tapes and pictures, eliminate spiritual dirt and severely strike blows at criminals who jeopardize the building of spiritual civilization, in order to protect the healthy growth of young people and juveniles. Provincial CPC committee standing committee member Li Jun also spoke at the symposium. [Text] [HK250522 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/438

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WANG BINGZHANG, 'CHINA SPRING' MOVEMENT EXPLORED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 63, Jan 83 pp 22-25

[Article by Chi Hsi-wang [1213 1585 2598]: "Wang Bingzhang [3769 3521 4545] and CHINA SPRING"]

[Text] What Kind of Person Is Wang Bingzhang?

The launching of the CHINA SPRING movement announced in New York by Wang Bingzhang, a Chinese government scholarship student, sent a shock wave to California's Chinese community and Chinese students.

Early in December, Wang Bingzhang arrived at the West Coast and spoke at several universities. Just what kind of person is Wang Bingzhang?

Wang Bingzhang left Beijing and enrolled in Canada's McGill University in October 1979. Subsequently, he studied in the Montreal clinical medicine institute. Registered as a graduate student in January 1980, he received his doctorate of philosophy in experimental medicine from the McGill University Medical College in September 1982.

What was Wang Bingzhang's background before coming to America? In his "Declaration to Abandon Medicine and Pursue the Movement," Wang Bingzhang made a self-introduction, but did not give details. After making inquiries in many quarters, this writer has gained fairly concrete information.

Beijing's two best known medical institutions are the China Medical University, known as Medical University, and the Beijing Medical College, known as Beijing Medical. Wang Bingzhang graduated from Beijing Medical.

When attending Beijing Medical, Wang Bingzhang, due to his assiduity and intelligence, made fairly good academic achievements and won the commendations of some teachers and schoolmates. When the "Cultural Revolution" started, he became enthusiastic over the Red Guard movement. With his eloquence and his skill and speed in writing, his big-character posters exercised a strong appeal. Thereupon, he became a leader of the rebel

faction. Even the orderlies and odd-job employees in the college trusted him and accepted his command.

Nevertheless, it was not long before he retreated from the fiery rebel front and took to the leisurely life. Possibly he began to enjoy a love life at this time. He was rather open in his manifestations in this aspect on the campus. After graduation, he was "banished to the Qinghai-Xizang plateau for being an 'Old-Nine.'"

Viewed from the ultra-leftwing angle, Wang Bingzhang's family background (ordinary staff member) was not bad. With his professional skill and academic foundation on top thereof, he was recalled to inland, where he joined a research organ in Shijiazhuang to pursue advanced studies in medicine. By then, he had decided to "serve the country with medicine."

He passed the examinations for the first group of students going abroad on government expense in 1978. According to his own words, "in the first half of 1979, during the period of centralized training before going abroad, the flourishing Xidan Democracy Wall movement brought a breath of spring to the fatherland. I was then a participant in the movement. However, we were shocked by the sudden arrest of Wei Jingsheng [7614 0079 3932], which led me to ponder deeply.... Not long after coming abroad, I heard the news of Wei Jingsheng's trial. In the middle of last year, I was surprised by the arrest of Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772]. The sense of responsibility of the awakened generation told me that 'medicine could no longer hold me' and that my time had come." Thereupon, Wang Bingzhang "abandoned medicine to pursue the movement."

The Birth of CHINA SPRING

The first move Wang Bingzhang made after "abandoning medicine" was to join the CHINA SPRING magazine and become its spokesman. Its "inaugural issue" related the background and course of the magazine.

"The editors of CHINA SPRING at home and abroad were all participants in the democracy movement of BEIJING SPRING in former years. During the movement at that time, everyone recognized the necessity to publish a national periodical with the goal of exploring theories and rallying the comrades. Thus, ZEREN [RESPONSIBILITY], the publication of the China National People's Publications Association, was born in September 1980. Unfortunately, it was strangled in the cradle. The vanguard of the democracy movement were arrested and jailed and the movement forced underground. However, 'as long as the flint remains, the spark will not extinguish.'

"While the democracy movement was encountering suppression, certain secret vanguard of the movement went abroad and, through all kinds of channels, maintained constant contact with the movement at home. In China, after the movement went underground, everyone had a chance to study earnestly,

ponder with a sober mind and reflect deeply on the movement in the past period. Abroad, we closely followed the trends at home and the development of the international situation and diligently studied the theories and thinking of the humanities in the West. After the arrest and sentencing of Wang Xizhe and He Qiu [0149 3061], patriotic compatriots abroad launched a widespread movement to rescue and aid them, thereby making us realize the importance of overseas strengths. After a period of introspection and theoretical exploration and repeated discussions with comrades at home, we unanimously decided to utilize the freedoms of publication and speech, create CHINA SPRING, long awaited by the democracy movement, combine the forces at home and abroad and raise China's democracy movement to a new phase of development."

At the first news conference in New York, Wang Bingzhang said: "Those directly taking part in CHINA SPRING are all students from mainland China currently studying in North America. They all hold Chinese passports and will not abandon their Chinese citizenship.... Our action is completely different from Hu Nuo [5170 1226] who asks for political refuge, and from Zhou Lingfei [0719 0109 7378] and Wu Ronggen [0702 2837 2704] who 'seek freedom.' What we pursue is the democracy movement--the movement to reform China."

When answering the questions of reporters, Wang Bingzhang specially stressed the independence of the publication. He said: "CHINA SPRING firmly upholds an independent stand. What it opposes is not any political party, but the feudal dictatorship system and the privileged bureaucracy. Financially it does not accept the aid of any government or political party." Nevertheless, he appealed to "people's groups, organizations, associations and individuals sympathetic to China's democracy movement to render aid in manpower, material, wisdom and finance."

Ideals of Democracy and the Rule of Law

After arriving on the West Coast of America, Wang Bingzhang, on 4 December, gave his first speech, attended by over 400 people from all quarters concerned over national affairs. The speech was entitled "Democracy, the Rule of Law and China's Future."

Wang Bingzhang indicated that, if the PRC permitted the publication of CHINA SPRING on the mainland and released Wei Jingsheng and Wang Xiahe, he and others of the movement would immediately pack their bags and return to the mainland. He emphasized time and again that the publication adhered to an independent political stand and had no connection with any political party or government.

On the issues of democracy and the rule of law, Dr Wang proposed three basic principles on democracy. They are: 1. Sovereignty belongs to the people. 2. Everyone enjoys freedom, equality and human rights.

3. Majority views should be expressed and carried out and minority views respected and protected. He also proposed three basic principles on the rule of law: 1. Politics and the social system are built on the basis of the rule of law. 2. Only with the rule of law can democracy be introduced. 3. Everyone is equal before the law.

Wang Bingzhang feels that there is yet no democracy in the PRC and that the people actually have no political rights to vote, to be elected and to supervise the government. He feels that the fact that Beijing University student Hu Ping [5170 1627] won the election as delegate of the electoral district to the people's congress but encountered a "cold shoulder" after graduation reflects the gravity of the situation.

On the question of how to achieve democracy and the rule of law, Wang Bingzhang proposed his five great ideals: 1. Party, government, army and law must be separated, not just in words, but in action. The party organizations in the various organs must be disbanded. 2. Legislation, law enforcement and administration must be separated. 3. One-party dictatorship must be abolished, and the people given the right of multilevel election of political entities. 4. General election must be held, carried out by campaigning, not by designation. 5. Individuals must be respected in politics and character.

Wang Bingzhang feels that it is not easy to attain the ideals. Therefore, the short-range goal of CHINA SPRING is to strive for the true freedoms of speech and publication. It has already applied for registration and publication on the mainland. It advocates the release of those involved in the democracy movement, such as Wei Jingsheng and Wang Xizhe.

"Independent Stand"

Wang Bingzhang takes a critical attitude on both the mainland and Taiwan. He finds that democracy and the rule of law are lacking in the regimes on both shores of the strait. He says that, if the mainland is "one-party dictatorship," then Taiwan is "one party supreme."

Nor does he find the democratic system of the United States and the West completely ideal. He says that, in China, with power, there is everything, and in America, with money, there is everything, and he seeks neither. He feels that the form of democratic freedom needed by China in the future awaits exploration. At present, they are studying the practical conditions of the agricultural socialism on the mainland and analyzing China's national character and the issue of culture and tradition. They feel that the latter issue has long been neglected and calls for study in depth.

Wang Bingzhang stresses time and again that he does not follow any ideology. Some people feel that CHINA SPRING was initiated abroad by anti-Deng Xiaoping forces within the PRC. But Wang Bingzhang unequivocally declared that none of those in the CHINA SPRING movement, including

himself, belonged to the families of high-level cadres. He himself came from the family of an ordinary staff member, his father being a commercial accountant, and most of the others were from families of intellectuals or laborers.

A more popular version in New York is that "the CHINA SPRING movement was initiated by the Kuomintang and promoted by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency." Actually, while Wang Bingzhang and others of the movement are dissatisfied with the dictatorial regime of the PRC, they also find many flaws in Taiwan's politics and do not endorse the practices in Taipei. Naturally, in regard to the movement, Taiwan's information media is adding fuel to the fire, and its newspapers are publishing numerous reports, comments and articles applauding the democracy movement figures and opposing the PRC. Nevertheless, it only stands to reason, as the movement is directed at the PRC, a fact which pleases Taipei. As for its being initiated by Taiwan, there are no obvious indications. According to Wang Bingzhang's report, they spent more than a year make the preparations, kept the project very secret, had no contact with figures in the government or the various circles and left no clue. Only recently has he emerged due to the need of the work.

Reactions of the PRC

What are the PRC's reactions to CHINA SPRING?

Wang Bingzhang said that, on behalf of the publication, he voluntarily approached the Chinese embassy, but the embassy people were afraid to take his call. When they did take his call later on, he informed them that he was still a Chinese and requested them not to cancel his passport. He declared that he was only promoting in America the freedom and democracy movement, and that the ideals of democracy and freedom were words frequently uttered by the embassy people. Finally, he told them that if Wei Jingsheng, Wang Xizhe and others were released tomorrow and CHINA SPRING permitted to be published at home, he would return to China tomorrow.

According to information circulated in San Francisco, the PRC has determined the publication to be "an organized, premeditated and planned act of a counterrevolutionary group," begun to investigate their activities and adopted all kinds of "countermeasures." Reportedly the embassy has instructed the students from the mainland not to go to the speeches, but some still attend quietly.

At the speech meetings, there were some mainland students who argued with Wang Bingzhang. At the speech meeting on 6 December, for instance, when Wang Bingzhang said that most students sent abroad by China majored in natural science, with only a very few in the humanities and social sciences, indicating PRC's neglect of democracy and the rule of law, an individual introducing himself as Zhao Jianming [6392 1696 2494], a

business management major, rebutted him. At the speech in Stanford University on 7 December, a group of mainland students heckled him, creating a tense atmosphere for a time. But finally the speech was completed smoothly.

Taiwan's Attitude

The reactions of the Taiwan authorities were rather interesting.

On the one hand, Taiwan's newspapers very actively reported news on the publication, including viewpoints conflicting with the anti-communist ideas consistently propagandized by Taiwan, e.g., "Marxism Has Its Value of Existence as a Historical Doctrine," etc.

On the other hand, they criticized, in all kinds of forms, the view of "reforming China" "without the use of force and violence" advocated by CHINA SPRING, on ground that it was "reformism," no different from the "royalists" at the close of the Qing Dynasty, and appealed to the movement to "save China with the Three People's Principles."

Taipei's China Mainland Studies Teaching Materials Center held a forum where certain experts indicated that, "due to the limitations of the CPC control, those in the mainland democracy movement are bound to seek democracy within the framework of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; for this reason, we should objectively interpret the course of their gradual development before we can understand what they really need."

The Vexatious "Female Secretary Incident"

Recently, Wang Bingzhang suffered a minor discomfiture from a "romantic news." It concerned his relationship with "female secretary" Ning Ch'in-ch'in [1380 0530 0530], "a partner in dedication to ideals."

Born in Taiwan, Ning Ch'in-ch'in lived for a time in Malta and Libya, holds a Canadian passport, and was also a student in McGill University, majoring in biochemistry.

In the year [words illegible], Wang Bingzhang wrote a poem entitled "Die-lianhua:"

I have placed my hopes in my country these 30 years.
My heart follows the migrating goose; I have returned to my
homeland many times in my dreams.
The weapons of war are never laid down.
The common people are engulfed in misery.

The wandering son wishes to perform his filial duties.
My tears are dry and my heart broken; longing for home, I am
afraid to return.

On alien shores the giant waves roar.
I yearn for the flowers blooming on the Divine Land.

The poem was published under a pseudonym in JILIU [TORRENT], publication of McGill University Chinese Students' Association. Moved by the poet's concern over the country and the people, Ning Ch'in-ch'in clipped it and posted it on the wall of her residence, unaware of the identity of the author. Afterward, during a chance visit to her residence along with some other Chinese students, Wang Bingzhang, discovering his own poem on her wall, revealed himself as the author. Thereafter, they saw each other constantly, exploring China's social issues together and gradually building up a friendship.

However, Wang Bingzhang reportedly had a wife and a 7-year old daughter on the mainland. The couple did not get along together, but the divorce had not been finalized. When Wang Bingzhang decided to dedicate himself to CHINA SPRING, Ning Ch'in-ch'in indicated: "I will support you. If you want to become a professional revolutionary, you should have someone to look after you. Though unjustifiable, I am willing to sacrifice my status and render you full support!"

At the end of November, news of their marriage suddenly spread from New York. This "romantic news" was quite a blow to Wang Bingzhang. Besides moral censure, mainland students on CHINA SPRING thought that Wang Bingzhang deceived them, because, once married to Ning Ch'in-ch'in, Wang Bingzhang would acquire residence status abroad. In other words, after preparing in advance his route of retreat, he made others, who had no retreat, join the democracy movement. Meanwhile, he was suspected by some people of being manipulated by Taiwan's Kuomintang. Reportedly several mainland students in New York withdrew from the CHINA SPRING democracy movement organization. In addition, it was also suggested that the democracy movement figures replace Wang Bingzhang with someone else in order to stem the loss of support. Nevertheless, though there are many in the central organization of the publication who are good in both theory and learning, most of them are government scholarship students and lack Wang Bingzhang's influence. Therefore, there is no suitable replacement for the time being. Furthermore, even if someone is willing to abandon his studies and government subsidies, he will immediately face the resident status issue. Under these conditions, though some key elements of the movement would like to come out, they are afraid to make a drastic move. Thus, not only Wang Bingzhang himself has indicated that he would "hold on," the democracy movement figures have also decided that, in spite of the "setback" already suffered, they will persevere. After some confusion, the movement has calmed down. One trusts that it will probably continue to proceed according to the original plan.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

RISE OF TWO FORMER HU YAOBANG ASSOCIATES ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 63, Jan 83 p 26

[Article by Lo Hsiang-lung [3157 7449 7893]: "The Rise of a Hu Protege"]

[Text] According to reliable recent information from Beijing, major personnel changes occurred in the CPC's propaganda system in Beijing. Former first deputy editor in chief Zhang Dazhong [1728 1129 0022] of BEIJING RIBAO became director of Propaganda Department of the Beijing municipal party committee; deputy editor in chief Xu Weicheng [1776 1919 6134] became its editor in chief. Both Zhang and Xu belonged to the high level of the CYL Central Committee and were close associates of Hu Yaobang. Their promotion indicated that Hu Yaobang was rapidly and decisively building a power base with the former high-level cadres of the CYL Central Committee as the core and forming his own power structure. First there was the good fortune which befell Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] and Xiang Nan [7309 0589], and now the meteoric rise of Zhang Dazhong and Xu Weicheng. In the foreseeable future, if Hu Yaobang's influence continues to grow under Deng Xiaoping's patronage, the bureaucratic fortune of Zhang Dazhong and Xu Weicheng will continue to prosper.

Prior to Zhang Dazhong, the director of the Beijing municipal party committee propaganda department was Liu Daosheng [0491 1418 3932]. This man was so "left" that he was almost on a par with Chen Yi [7115 3085], director of the Shanghai municipal party committee propaganda department. It can be illustrated by two instances. When criticizing the movie script "Desperate Love," BEIJING RIBAO and JIEFANGJUN BAO published on the same day the article "No Unauthorized Revision of the Four Basic Principles Can Be Tolerated." There were strong repercussions inside BEIJING RIBAO. Many were enraged, and some reporters angrily tore up the paper of that day. The then editor in chief of the paper was an army representative during the Cultural Revolution and a close associate of Liu Daosheng. Under Liu's instigation, the sinister article was published as rapidly as possible in the paper. As the criticism of "Desperate Love" concerned him, the editor in chief of Beijing's SHIYUE [OCTOBER] magazine (the script in question was published by the magazine) telephoned the propaganda

department to contact Liu Daosheng. Refusing to take the call, Liu told his secretary to say: "The article criticizing 'Desperate Love' in BEIJING RIBAO is correct. Comrade Daosheng finds it well done."

Another instance also clearly revealed Liu Daosheng's leftwing guise, viz., the siege of BEIJING WANBAO in 1980. The paper had long enjoyed an excellent reputation. After resumption of publication, it loudly appealed for redressing the unjust, false and incorrect cases and for ideological emancipation and published many honest articles on bringing order out of chaos. Among them were the article on Liang Souming [2733 3359 3298] and the one entitled "Zhao Gou [6392 2845] Should Also Kneel," which was aimed at Mao Zedong's sins in his late years. Greatly enraged, the ultra-leftwing chiefs launched a planned attack on the paper, and the most active participant in the attack was Liu Daosheng. Under his jurisdiction, the paper was finally reorganized and ordered to make an investigation. In addition, an announcement was made in the name of the municipal party committee to discredit the paper and continue to boost the arrogance of the ultra-leftwing trend. The downfall of this leftist chief who had a certain power to manipulate public opinion was foreseeable in today's political atmosphere.

Once serving in the CYL Central Committee's high level, his replacement Zhang Dazhong is a rather enlightened and gentle individual. At the time when Liu Daosheng bared his fangs and brandished his claws at BEIJING WANBAO, Zhang Dazhong was a "royalist." His manifestations were not positive and his ideological tendency was rather liberal and pragmatic.

Xu Weicheng, who was promoted simultaneously with Zhang Dazhong, is a rather interesting figure. A highly qualified journalist and a party propaganda worker, he likes to write articles, especially comments. He ran into frustrations, which were rather dramatic. He served as director of propaganda department in the CYL Central Committee system under Hu Yaobang, and was subsequently a colleague of Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] in Shanghai before the Cultural Revolution. Criticized and struggled against after the start of the Cultural Revolution because of his connections with Hu Yaobang, he was left out in the cold all along. After the downfall of the gang of four, the old cadres all dusted off their bureaucratic hats and congratulated one another, and Hu Yaobang also flexed his muscles and rose step by step. But Xu Weicheng remained depressed and unsuccessful, because, when exposing and criticizing the gang of four, some people launched a massive investigation of him because of his work relationship with Zhang Chunqiao before the Cultural Revolution. Finally, it remained for Hu Yaobang, the then director of propaganda, to extricate him and to make him a deputy editor in chief of BEIJING RIBAO. But he did not have much real power, and did more writing than administrative work.

From his articles published through the years, Xu Weicheng's thinking leans to the left. He supported the criticism of "Desperate Love" and

the onslaught on BEIJING WANBAO. When ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH] discussed the issue of life and the crisis of faith, he took the attitude of pouring cold water. In addition, he wrote many of the numerous left-wing editorials in BEIJING RIBAO.

That today he should win an important appointment affords food for thought. But no matter what, he is moved to tears of gratitude toward Hu Yaobang. Therefore, the latter's bold promotion of him at the time when Hu urgently needed to build a power system with the CYL Central Committee high-level cadres as the core can be expected.

In short, after the 12th Party Congress, the pragmatist Deng and Hu faction is advancing in two prongs: Deng Xiaoping concentrating on the organizational rectification of the army and Hu Yaobang on power building in party affairs. They coordinate with each other under an extremely tacit understanding.

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